

ALBANY CENTRAL
FEDERATION OF LABOR
AND AFFILIATED UNIONS

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

OF
BUSINESS AMERICANA
ALBANY, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING TO
PAINT YOUR HOUSE,
YOUR BARN,
YOUR FLOOR,
YOUR CARRIAGE,
YOUR WAGON?
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BOTTLE OF WINE OR LIQUOR
GET IT OF US, THAT STAMP IS A
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bearing this label
are bottled by us with
great care for family and
medicinal use, and can
be relied upon as
being pure and
wholesome.

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ALBANY, N. Y.

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ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

CENTRAL FEDERATION OF LABOR,

OF THE

REPRESENTING THE

VARIOUS TRADES UNIONS OF ALBANY AND VICINITY.

Commercial History of the City of Albany,
Photographs and Biographies of Citizens,
Photographs and Biographies of Officers,
State, City and Miscellaneous Labor Laws, Etc.

PRICE. \$5.00.

PUBLISHED BY
CENTRAL FEDERATION OF LABOR, ALBANY, N. Y.
1898.



INTRODUCTION.

IN PRESENTING to the public the History of the Labor Organizations, comprising the Central Federation of Labor of Albany, N. Y., we desire to return our thanks to all who have kindly aided us in making a success of our undertaking; especially are our thanks due to the merchants of our city for the uniform kindness they have evinced in calling public attention to their wares through this medium. While here publicly tendering our thanks for their practical aid, we cannot refrain from asking all who wish us well (members or not) to peruse the announcements carefully, and when the occasion requires to remember them in such a practical manner that it may cause their support to be substantially rewarded. That errors have occurred in so great a number of names, dates and statements, is probable, and that names have been omitted that should have been inserted, is quite certain. We can only state that we have exercised more than ordinary diligence and care in this difficult and complicated feature of bookmaking.

We take this occasion to express the hope that the information contained in this work will not prove devoid of interest and value, though we are fully conscious that the brief statistics of our local organizations, the scope of the work enables us to give, are by no means exhaustive.

We can only hope that it may prove an aid to future historians. While thanking our patrons and friends generally for the cordiality with which our efforts have been seconded, we leave the work to secure that favor which earnest endeavor ever wins from a discriminating public, hoping they will bear in mind, should errors be noted, that

“He who expects a perfect work to see,
Expects what ne’er was, nor yet shall be.”

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Meyer Chris., 18 S. Pearl 238
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 Johnston & Co., 194 and 286 S. Pearl 248
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RAILWAY.

Albany Railway, State, cor. Dean, Albany 46

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Chism Bros., 3 N. Pearl 210

ROOFING.

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SEATS, TANKS AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

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Gersbach C., 16-17 Central avenue, 18-20 Sherman

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19-21 Steuben and 45 James, New York office 55 Broadway 34

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Hudson River Telephone Co., Maiden Lane and Chapel 226

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TOBACCO.

Payn's B. Sons' Tobacco Co.,
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YEAST.

Fleischmann's Vegetable Compressed Yeast Has no Equal,
 601 Broadway 250



THE CAPITOL.



ALBANY--ITS EARLY HISTORY.

CONTRAST any of the young but vigorous cities of the Great Republic with cities of the same class in the Old World, and what do we find? While it has taken centuries for the latter to reach maturity, the former, in less than a generation, from prairie villages or forest trading posts, have sprung into the front rank of great commercial cities, where colossal fortunes have been made and vast business emporiums established. All this, too, has been accomplished by men sprung from the mechanical or trading classes, without fortune, other than their brains and hands, to start them in the race of life. The history of our successful professional and business men is a history that the Republic may well feel proud of. These men have left a record more glorious than the proud oligarchy of Venice, or the conquering legions of Greece or Rome. England, the greatest of all modern or European nations, has been overshadowed and out-distanced. Her poet laureate has penned the line:

“Better a century of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.”

An annotator might have added, “Better a generation of America than a century of Great Britain.”

In all that appertains to the material prosperity of a nation the United States are without an equal in the history of the world. Not by steps alone has the country progressed and developed, but by mighty bounds, with an irresistible sweep that annihilates obstacles and difficulties deemed insurmountable, like Napoleon's legions conquering Europe. Nor is this phenomenal prosperity confined to a section or territory; it is diffused broadcast throughout the land. Untravelled Americans, to the manner born, can hardly realize the

JOHN MACK,
President.

JAMES L. HOLLAND,
Vice-President.

JAMES C. MINAHAN,
Gen'l Manager.

THE MUNICIPAL TELEGRAPH

... AND ...

STOCK COMPANY, BROKERS.

STOCK, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

19 AND 21 STEUBEN STREET,

45 JAMES STREET,

ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE,

55 BROADWAY.

deep significance of these pregnant facts. The horizon of their observation has been circumscribed to the familiar study of the matchless destiny and achievements of their native land. But let them cross the ocean and contrast the wretched state of society there with that of their own happy country, and the experience thereby gained will indeed be a liberal education. Or, without going so far, let them cross the border into Canada, and if they do not return home with a greater reverence for their own Stars and Stripes then they are no true Americans.

The great prosperity noted is not confined to any city or group of cities, any more than to any Territory or State. Some of our cities, it is true, are richer and more populous, according to opportunities and circumstances, than others; but all are relatively flourishing and enjoying their share of the world's success.

Although the present locks arms with the past, the comparison must be that of the living elbowing the dead. The past buries by reason of its self-accumulating ashes, the living creates because it is animate. Therefore, in writing an historical sketch of the capitol of the Empire State, the present must of necessity receive attention at the expense of time elapsed. The history of Albany antedates the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and its settlement was almost contemporaneous with that of Jamestown, Virginia. The Albany of to-day is one of the most beautiful of America's cities, and bids fair to rival in commercial and financial importance and resources, as well as in the beauty of its surroundings, the most flourishing and progressive cities of the United States or Canada. Albany is admirably located on an elevated plateau on the west side of the Hudson River, being situated at the head of the tide-water navigation and at the terminus of that great artery of commerce, the Erie Canal. Her railroad facilities are unrivaled, and in a few hours one can reach the ocean or the great lakes. The equipment and service on the railways entering Albany have often been the subject of high praise from travelers and others, and it is certain that the great resources of our experts in railroad management have

INCORPORATED 1820.

ALBANY SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER OF STATE AND CHAPEL STS., ALBANY, N. Y.

THE OLDEST BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY.

Assets, January 1, 1898,	-	-	-	-	\$22,726,620.06
Due Depositors,	-	-	-	-	\$20,354,036.81
Surplus,	-	-	-	-	\$2,372,583.25.

Interest paid to depositors 1st January and 1st July. Interest is allowed from the first day of every month at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all accounts not exceeding \$3,000.

OFFICERS.

J. HOWARD KING,	-	-	-	-	PRESIDENT
W. B. VAN RENSSELAER,	-	-	-	-	FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MARCUS T. HUN,	-	-	-	-	SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
THEODORE TOWNSEND,	-	-	-	-	TREASURER
LEDYARD COGSWELL,	-	-	-	-	SECRETARY
BENJAMIN W. JOHNSON,	-	-	-	-	ASSISTANT TREASURER

TRUSTEES.

J. Howard King,	Abraham Lansing,	Clarence Rathbone,
Henry T. Martin,	Grange Sard,	Edward Bowditch,
William Kidd,	W. B. Van Rensselaer,	Acors Rathbun,
Marcus T. Hun,	J. Wilbur Tillinghast,	Edward N. McKinney,
W. M. Van Antwerp,	Ledyard Cogswell,	B. Walworth Arnold,
James D. Wasson,	Charles Tracey,	Learned Hand.

been exhausted in providing for the people of the Empire City and all whose business or pleasure brings them here the best and finest coaches and every possible comfort and convenience.

As early as 1614 the Lord States General of Holland sent a company, who built Fort Nassau on Castle Island just below the city, establishing there a considerable traffic in furs with the Indians. In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was chartered, and in 1623 they built a fort near the present landing of the People's Line of steamers in Albany, which they called Fort Orange in honor of Maurice, Prince of Orange. The West India Company at that time offered to grant lands to any persons who should purchase them from the Indians and form a permanent settlement. This offer was accepted by Kilian Van Rensselaer, a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, who in 1631 was granted a tract of land on the west bank of the Hudson above Fort Orange. He afterwards bought from the Indians an immense tract extending along the east side of the Hudson a distance of twenty-four miles, being also forty-eight miles from east to west. The price paid for this valuable land was a few trinkets, estimated to be worth twenty-four dollars. This tract was called "Colonie Rensselaerwyck," of which Van Rensselaer was the patroon, or petty king, having a monopoly of all fishing and hunting, likewise of all minerals, while he had the pre-emption of buying all the surplus grain and cattle of the settlers. The patroons' courts had jurisdiction of all civil and criminal matters, even to inflicting the death penalty. This colony flourished, and at the time of the death of the first patroon, in 1646, a considerable village had grown up under the protection of the guns of Fort Orange. In 1664 Charles II. of England granted to his brother, Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II., the entire province, including all the Dutch possessions in New Amsterdam, which he modestly claimed to be British territory. A fleet was sent to enforce this unjust claim, and on December 3, 1664, the whole province was surrendered and the government passed into the hands of the British. The name of New Amsterdam was changed to New York, and Fort

CHARTERED 1825.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK,

Designated Depositary of the State of New York, and City of Albany,

Nos. 38 AND 40 STATE STREET.

CAPITAL,	-	-	-	\$300,000.
SURPLUS,	-	-	-	\$700,000.

OFFICERS.

ROBERT C. PRUYN, PRESIDENT.

GRANGE SARD, VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD A. GROESBECK, CASHIER.

EDWARD J. HUSSEY, ASST. CASHIER.

LAURENCE H. HENDRICKS,	EGBERT B. KING,
First Teller.	Individual Book-keeper.
WALTER W. BATCHELDER,	HUGH A. ARNOLD,
Second Teller.	Individual Book-keeper.
ROBERT L. McEWAN, .	MAC NAUGHTON MILLER,
Third Teller.	Exchange Clerk.
NICHOLAS J. HUSSEY, Discount Clerk.	PHILIP FITZ SIMONS, Jr., Asst. Teller.
HENRY C. REOHR,	JAMES R. LODEWICK,
General Book-keeper.	Asst. Book-keeper.
JACOB H. HERZOG, Bank Book-keeper.	FRED R. WELLS, . . . Stenographer.
JOSEPH M. RALEIGH,	JOHN JAMES, Clerk.
Corresponding Clerk.	CHARLES E. BULGER, . . . Janitor.
ARTHUR R. MILKS,	
Individual Book-keeper.	

DIRECTORS.

ABRAHAM LANSING,	HAMILTON HARRIS,
SIMON W. ROSENDALE,	HORACE G. YOUNG,
ROBERT C. PRUYN,	ANTHONY N. BRADY,
GRANGE SARD,	CHARLES TRACEY,
ROBERT L. FRYER,	WILLIAM H. WEAVER,
JAMES H. MANNING,	WILLIAM J. WALKER.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES.

Orange became Albany. In 1673 Holland declared war against England, and in July of that year New York was surrendered to the Dutch. Eventually by treaty in 1674 the province reverted to England, and Sir Edmund Andros was appointed governor. The first Colonial Assembly was convened October 17, 1683, and in 1686 Albany was incorporated. The city limits as set forth in the charter were about one mile in width, and extended from east to west sixteen miles. By changes since made the boundaries of Albany are as follows: On the east the middle of the Hudson River for a distance of four miles, on the north the town of Watervliet, on the west Watervliet and Guilderland, and on the south Bethlehem, with a total area of eleven and one-half square miles.

During the Revolutionary War Albany was the headquarters of the Northern Department of the Continental Army, and Generals Lafayette, Montgomery and Clinton had their headquarters here. We all know of that mighty period when the pioneers of America arose and, under the great generalship of Washington, wresting the sword from Britain, trampled it under their feet. The Declaration of Independence was first read in Albany from the steps of the old City Hall, which then stood on the corner of the present Hudson Avenue and Broadway. In the contest for independence the entire Dutch element was enlisted with the patriots of New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. General Schuyler was a resident of the Empire City, and his mansion still stands in the southern part of Albany. Here were entertained Washington, Franklin, Gates, Carroll, Chase, Lafayette, De Rochambeau, Steuben, as also Burgoyne, though a prisoner of war.

In 1795 the town of Colonie was annexed to the city, and in 1870 portions of Bethlehem on the south and Watervliet on the north were taken in. Albany in 1786 was the sixth city in size in the United States. The population in 1790 was 3,509; in 1810, 10,762; in 1820, 17,541; in 1850, 50,862; in 1865, 62,613; in 1875, 86,013; in 1880, 91,243; in 1890, 94,640, and its population is now estimated at about 110,000.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 STATE STREET.

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS OVER \$9,000,000.

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, 1868.

Interests allowed on deposits, commencing on the first of each month. RATE, 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

This bank is open for deposits, and for the transaction of general business, every day from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

OFFICERS.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, PRESIDENT.

JOHN G. MYERS, 1st VICE-PRESIDENT.

G. A. VAN ALLEN, 2d VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALBERT P. STEVENS, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

TRUSTEES.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP,	W. N. HORTON,	JOHN G. MYERS,
M. N. NOLAN,	HARRY C. CUSHMAN,	JAMES H. MANNING,
CHARLES J. BUCHANAN,	A. VANDER VEER,	M. D. ROBERT L. FRYER,
WILLIAM G. RICE,	S. W. ROSENDALE,	CHARLES GIBSON,
G. A. VAN ALLEN,	D. L. VAN ANTWERP,	J. TOWNSEND LANSING,
HORACE G. YOUNG,	W. M. WOODWARD,	

LOANS MADE ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

CHARTERED 1803.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, OF ALBANY, N. Y.

Capital, . . \$250,000. Surplus, . . \$250,000.

OFFICERS.

J. HOWARD KING, President.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, } Vice-Presidents.

LEDYARD COGSWELL, }

WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John H. Van Antwerp,
J. Howard King,
James H. Pratt,
Marcus T. Hun,

Henry K. McHarg,
Ledyard Cogswell,
Wm. Bayard Van Rensselaer,
Edward N. McKinney,

Nelson H. Salisbury,
James Ten Eyck,
J. Townsend Lansing,
Rufus H. King.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WING BROTHERS & HARTT, WHOLESALE · GROCERS,

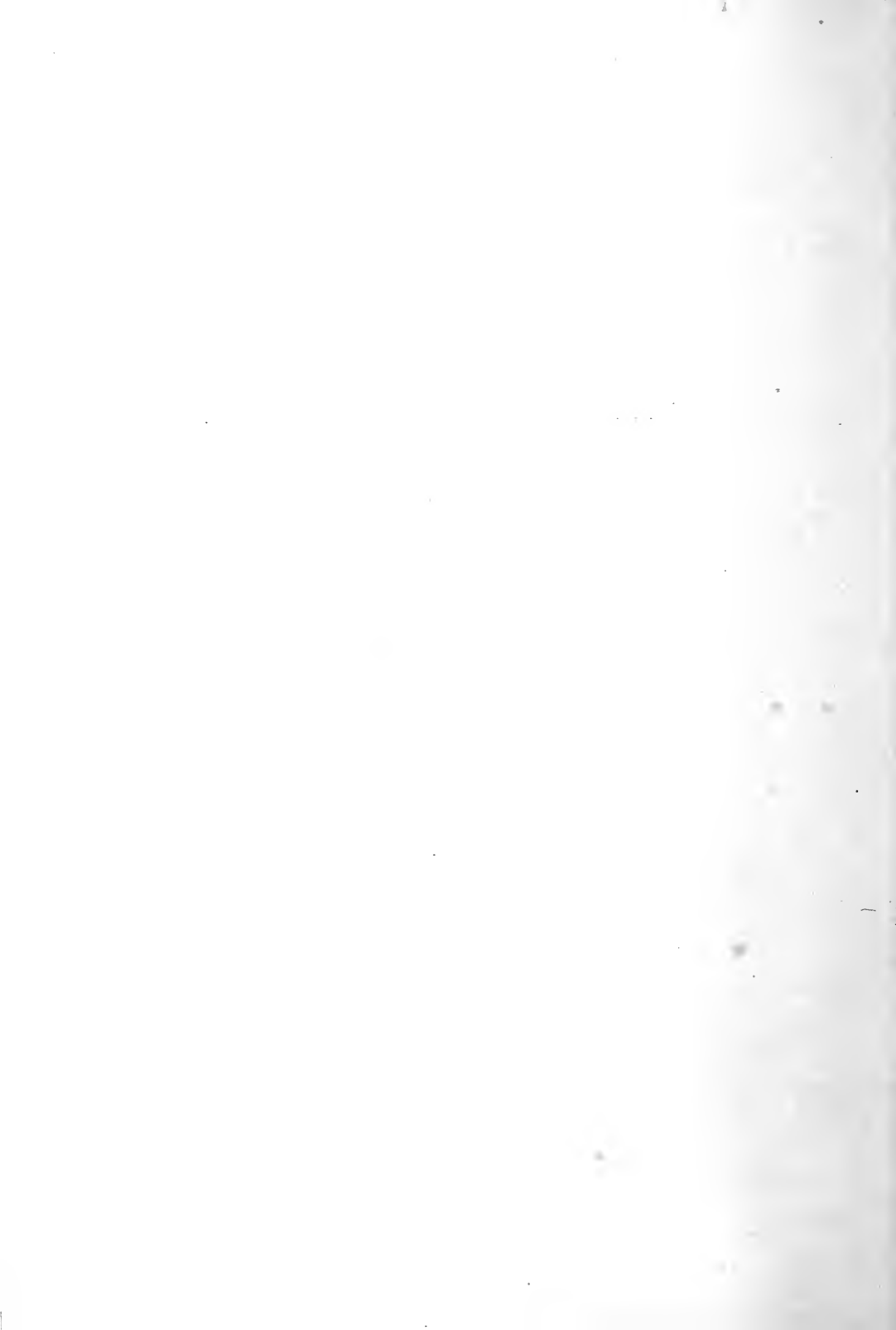
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

ROASTERS OF COFFEE AND MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

ALBANY, N. Y.



CITY HALL.



Albany became the capital of the State in 1797. The first capitol building occupied part of the site of the present edifice, and for many years the county and city courts were held in this building, as were likewise the State courts. The second City Hall was completed in 1831, and the first council meeting was held in it on July 25th of that year. This building was erected on the site of the present imposing City Hall on Eagle Street, between Maiden Lane and Pine Street. The present magnificent capitol building, located on a lofty eminence at the head of State Street, is a model of architectural beauty and grandeur, being unsurpassed by the famous City Buildings in Philadelphia. The building has a frontage of 300 feet by a depth of 400 feet and was begun December 9, 1867. The style of architecture is that known as the Free Renaissance, and both in exterior grandeur and internal splendor the edifice defies competition in this country or abroad. It has already cost \$20,000,000, and it is estimated that several millions more will be required to finish it. It is now occupied by the various departments of the State government. The City Hall is a splendid edifice, and here is kept the original charter of the city granted by Governor Dongan, and on the walls of the Council Chamber are hung the portraits of all the Governors of the State of New York.

Albany possesses attractions offered by few other cities on the continent as a place for residence and likewise for commercial purposes. Its site at the head of tide-water on the beautiful "American Rhine" is all that could be wished for by those in search of a healthful and desirable place of residence, or by those anxious to invest in commercial or industrial pursuits. The streets are wide and mostly paved with granite. The business portion of Albany is composed almost entirely of fine substantial buildings, while the residence section is a model of taste and convenience.

Albany has always been noted for the refinement of her people, while her educational and religious facilities are very superior, being fully equal to those of any city in America. The fixed purpose of those having control of the city's school department has

ALBANY EXCHANGE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 71 STATE STREET.

Bank open for deposits, and for the transaction of general business, every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

INCORPORATED 1856.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH A. LANSING, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DEWITT PELTZ, } VICE-PRESIDENTS.
JAMES MCKINNEY, }
ABRAHAM V. DEWITT, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN BLACKBURN,	ABRAHAM V. DEWITT,	JAMES MCKINNEY,
THOMAS W. CANTWELL,	JACOB S. FRIEDMAN,	JOHN D. PARSONS, JR.,
NORTON CHASE,	JOHN J. GALLOGLY,	JOHN DEWITT PELTZ,
MARTIN D. CONWAY,	CHARLES H. GAUS,	DEWITT C. SLINGERLAND,
WILLIAM DALTON,	JOSEPH A. LANSING,	LEONARD G. TEN EYCK,
MICHAEL DELEHANTY,	JOHN E. McELROY,	MATTHEW J. WALLACE,
GEORGE P. WILSON,		C. P. WILLIAMS, JR.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum on all deposits up to \$3,000.

Interest dividend periods, 1st April and October.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of April or October draw interest from the first of those months respectively.

Deposits on or before the 3d day of other months draw interest from the first of such months.

THE HOME SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF ALBANY,

13 NORTH PEARL STREET.

OFFICERS.

JAMES TEN EYCK,	PRESIDENT.
DAVID A. THOMPSON,	1ST VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN H. FARRELL,	2D VICE-PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MUNSON,	SECRETARY.
JOHN D. CAPRON,	TREASURER.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Capron,	David A. Thompson,	Andrew E. Mather,	Walter McEwan,
James Ten Eyck,	Peter Kinnear,	C. E. Argersinger,	William H. Weaver,
Thomas Austin,	Samuel L. Munson,	Henry Russell,	John H. Farrell,
Chas. C. Lodewick,	V. H. Youngman,	Charles W. Mead,	Wm Sayles.

Deposits and Surplus, \$2,200,000.

C. G. CRAFT.

B. M. SECOR.

J. D. CHAPIN.

C. G. CRAFT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Military, Grand Army, Band, Bicycle and Society Uniforms a Specialty.

NOS. 18, 20, 22 AND 24 JAMES STREET, CORNER MAIDEN LANE,

ALBANY, N. Y.

been to secure to Albany the highest standard of excellence, and the results attained in her public schools are a source of pardonable pride to her citizens.

A large number of the most extensive manufacturing concerns in New York are located in Albany, the most prominent of which are shoe, stove, furniture, aniline color, flour, brick, oil cloth, safe, boilers, machinery and piano factories, besides numerous large breweries.

The shops of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at West Albany furnish employment to over two thousand persons. The cattle trade of the city alone exceeds \$20,000,000 per annum, and the sales of barley aggregate more than \$2,000,000 per annum. The annual receipt of lumber amounts to over 350,000,000 feet.

Albany is, beyond all question, the most important lumber market south and east of the great lakes. Her facilities for receipt and shipment, both by rail and water, are unrivalled, and the trade has attained vast proportions.



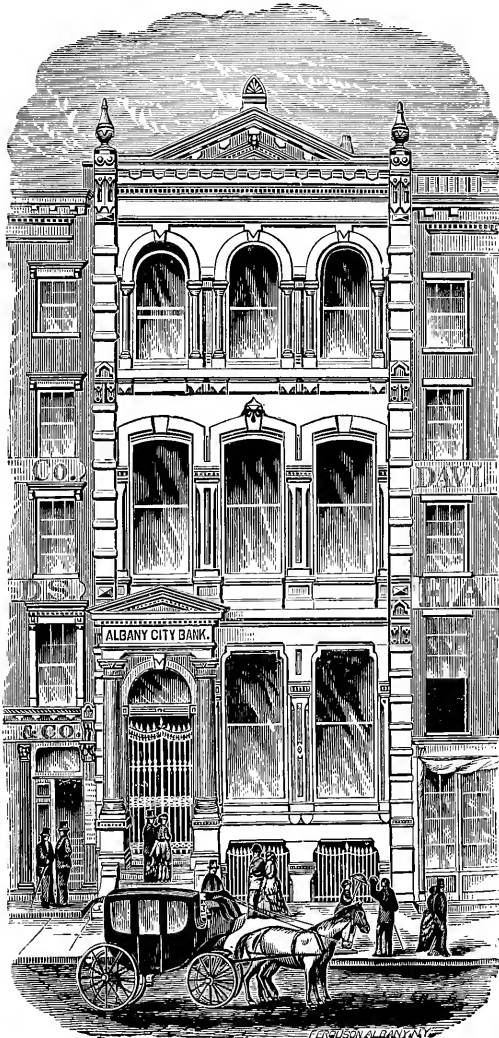
ALBANY OF TO-DAY.

The situation of the city is indeed a beautiful and picturesque one, the ground a short distance from the river rising into a plateau about 200 feet above the tide-level, and then extending westward in a plane. The incline to the Hudson River is divided into four distinct ridges, separated by valleys, which were originally deep and difficult to cross. But these have been much improved by grading, and within a mile from the river nearly disappear. The city is underlaid by clay resting upon shales peculiar to the Hudson River. In fact, Albany occupies the most desirable location in the State of the interior cities, and has enjoyed a world-wide prominence through nearly three centuries, and while it has had a measured growth it ranks to-day with a population of over 110,000 the fifth city of the

ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK,

No. 47 STATE STREET.

Capital, = = = \$300,000.



OFFICERS.

GEORGE H. THACHER,
PRESIDENT.

GEORGE J. AMSDELL,
JOHN E. WALKER,
JONAS H. BROOKS,
VICE-PRESIDENTS.

CHARLES W. SABIN,
CASHIER.

JOSEPH S. HOUSE,
ASSISTANT CASHIER.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE I. AMSDELL,
GEORGE H. THACHER,
AMASA J. PARKER,
JOHN E. WALKER,
JONAS H. BROOKS,
D. CADY HERRICK,
A. BLEECKER BANKS,
JOHN H. FARRELL,
JOHN BOWE,
EDWIN COUNTRYMAN,
HENRY G. BURLEIGH,
PARKER CORNING,
LOUIS G. HAMPTON,
GERRIT Y. LANSING.
RUFUS W. PECKHAM, JR.

. . . THE . . .
ALBANY CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

47 STATE STREET.

INCORPORATED 1850.

Deposits and Surplus, - - - - \$3,000,000.

OFFICERS.

SELDEN E. MARVIN,
PRESIDENT.

HORACE S. BELL,
JOHN E. WALKER,
VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM S. HACKETT,
TREASURER.

TRUSTEES.

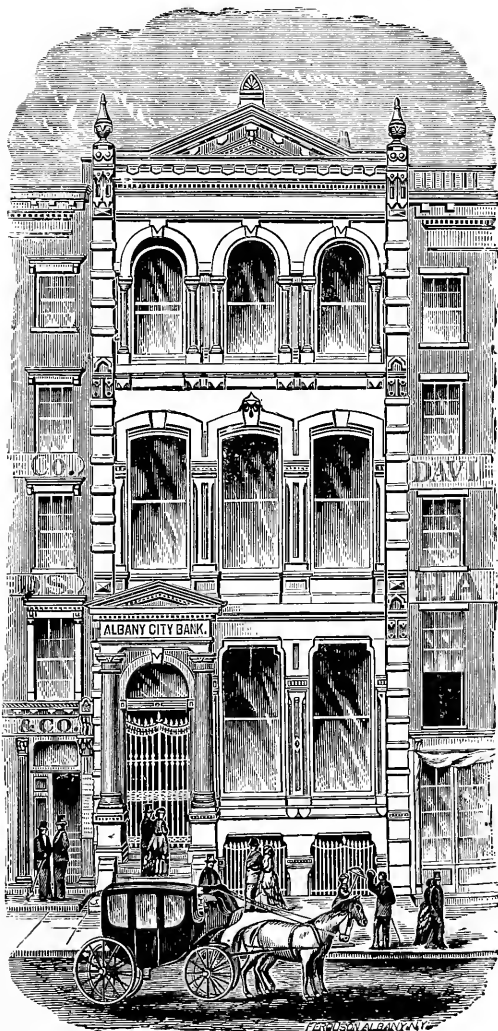
SELDEN E. MARVIN,
RODNEY VOSE,
GEO. I. AMSDELL,
FRANCIS H. WOODS,
CHARLES R. KNOWLES,
JAMES W. COX, JR.,
JOHN E. WALKER,
JOHN PALMER,
GEO. H. THACHER,
E. DE L. PALMER,
ALBERT HESSBERG,
HORACE S. BELL,
EDWARD J. GALLIEN,
J. H. BROOKS,
JOHN BOWE,
P. N. BOUTON,

4 per cent. interest on all accounts from \$5 up to \$3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th and July 10th, and on or before the 3d day of other months, will draw interest from the first day of the month.

Interest days, January 1st and July 1st.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, but no account amounting to less than \$5 will draw interest.



AN EXAMPLE ... OF ... FINE SHOEMAKING.



We're willing to have you test the shoe values distributed here by our

\$3.00 —————

TRADE

"ECLIPSE" SHOE

MARK.

FOR MEN.

It's a record-breaker—an example of fine shoemaking. Latest style lasts, best oak-tanned soles, fine calf uppers, kangaroo tops. All lengths and widths in both lace and congress styles. They keep their shape and have the general character of the higher grade. The clinching guarantee is that they're

FEAREY'S.

JOS. FEAREY & SON, 23 and 25 NORTH PEARL STREET.
156 SOUTH PEARL STREET.

ALBANY OFFICE,

COR. STATE AND DEAN STS.

TELEPHONE 879.



TROY OFFICE,

COR. RIVER AND CONGRESS STS.

TELEPHONE 606.

FOR PROMPT SERVICE, SHIP YOUR GOODS BY

THE ALBANY RAILWAY ELECTRIC EXPRESS.

Goods Called for and Delivered to Albany, Troy, West Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburgh, Green Island and Waterford.

ALSO CONNECTIONS WITH THE FITCHBURG RAILROAD FOR POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

CARS LEAVE ALBANY:

7:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
9:00 " "	4:00 " "
11:00 " "	6:00 " "

CARS LEAVE TROY:

8:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
10:00 " "	5:00 " "
12:00 Noon.	

Special Cars for Cohoes leave Albany 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.

CARS LEAVING ALBANY IN THE MORNING ALSO CARRY COHOES FREIGHT.

State in population, and probably the third in wealth. It is 145 miles north of New York, and 298 miles east of Buffalo.

The view of the city from the east bank of the river is picturesque and imposing, from the full exposure of the public edifices, with their domes and steeples, the new Capitol towering above all, and the Helderberg and Catskill mountains being visible in the southwest. The corporate limits reach to Schenectady, in a strip of land thirteen miles long and a mile wide.

The hills of Albany are numerous and beautiful. The chief business portion of the city lies upon the comparatively level ground stretching back from the river some three or four blocks, while the dwellings of the people are for the most part built upon the hills that rise gradually from Broadway to the west and the level plateau beyond the hills.

The traveler who for the first time approaches the city from any direction sees looming up before him a vast unfinished edifice, so much above and beyond all other surrounding structures, that he has no hesitation in exclaiming, "It is the new Capitol!" Like St. Peter's at Rome, it needs no chaperone to announce its name—no guide-book to explain its object. Its fame as the grandest legislative building of modern times is already co-extensive with civilization, and each day of the year brings scores of the curious from near and from far to view and admire its majestic proportions, its grandeur of design, its beauty of ornamentation; and while its critics have been many and not always kind, all are ready to concede that it is one of the architectural wonders of the nineteenth century.

There is every reason to believe that the building, when completed, will each year become more and more the pride and glory of the Empire State.

The money expended in its construction will not have been wasted. It is true that the Legislature of New York might have deliberated in halls that would not have cost a tenth part as much; but the Capitol of such a State should mean something more than mere

JAMES TEN EYCK.
ALLEN H. BACON.

HERBERT W. STICKNEY.
SAMUEL W. BROWN.

EMPIRE MILLS.

BACON, STICKNEY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COFFEES, SPICES, TEAS, ETC.,

35, 37 AND 39 DEAN AND 7 AND 9 EXCHANGE STREETS,

ALBANY, N. Y.

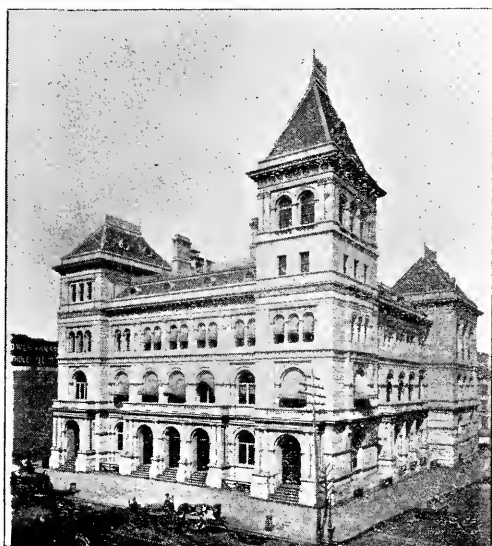
STANDARD OIL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

PETROLEUM • PRODUCTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE, 551 BROADWAY.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING (POSTOFFICE).



rooms in which laws are made and mended. It should be, as it is, a grand monument to the spirit of progress and civilization. The influence of such an edifice is not confined by the boundaries of States or countries, the fine arts everywhere being stimulated and strengthened by such a magnificent structure.

From about 10,000 population in 1820 the city and adjacent boroughs now has an estimated population of over 110,000 people, and the news of the Old World is as close to us in point of time as if it came from a neighboring town, while through the telephone we listen to the voices of friends hundreds of miles away. Time and space are practically annihilated, and what in the Old World would be considered a short lapse of period has sufficed to create a city of 110,000 people, replete with the products of the soil and possessing factories and works of all kinds fully equal to any in the world. Truly has Albany's march of progress been upward and onward. Splendid parks, broad avenues, elegant architecture, schools, colleges, churches, clubs, hospitals, and public institutions now tell the story of a young race always moving toward the achievement of the noblest ends in life! What a contrast! In a little while Albany will have enlarged her domain; more public improvements will have been carried out, and many notable enterprises will have been inaugurated. In fact, the engineer, manufacturer, and capitalist are already at work developing to the utmost Albany's vast possibilities, and her splendid transportation facilities by rail and water afford unlimited, rapid and convenient modes of egress for her productions and manufactures. Ascend to the roof of any of the blocks in the city and look at mid-day on the scene beneath and stretching far around you; lofty buildings, beautiful churches, and a large population meet the sight. Industry, affluence, and enjoyment are evinced and manifest in every quarter. There seems to be no merchandise here but what has its mart, and no industrial interest without its representative.

The streets and roads of Albany are better than in many more pretentious cities of its size. The streets most used are paved, partly

SHIELDS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

**“BLUE LINE”
SMOKING TOBACCO**

... AND ...

“CAVENDISH FOIL CHEWING,”

RAPPEE, MACCOBOY AND SCOTCH SNUFFS,

31 TO 37 CHURCH ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

EVERY PACKAGE BEARS THE UNION LABEL.

B. PAYN'S SONS' TOBACCO CO.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

B. & M. CIGARS.

... ALSO ...

CROSS PIPE AND B. & M. SMOKING TOBACCOS.

Save the coupons that go with the Cross Pipe and B. & M. Tobaccos and get a fine Pipe or Watch.

FACTORY, 820 and 822 BROADWAY.

Retail Store, Corner Broadway and Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

All Our Goods Bear the Union Label.

**WM. McEWAN,
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA AND CUMBERLAND
COAL.**

OFFICE, No. 26 CLINTON AVENUE,

BRANCH, CORNER COLUMBIA AND QUAY.

ALBANY, N. Y.

with square blocks of stone and partly with cobble stones. The sidewalks are mainly of flagging and brick and are kept in good repair, many walks in the central part of the city being made of solid granite. All the thoroughfares are well lighted at night by the electric light.

Across the Hudson, at convenient points, are several bridges, two of them quite new, and all substantial structures; only one of them, however, the lower, is available for the passage of teams. Albany is crossed at all points with electric street railways, and with the city of Troy, only six miles distant, there is also a line of electric cars, in addition to the steam railroad. Between the two cities, in a measure rivals, but occupying distinct positions as to their business interests and manufacturing industries, a line of steamers makes regular trips, and though short, the trip is a very pleasant one.

The city abounds with excellent and convenient sites for manufacturing which can be purchased at low prices; the best of brick can be had very cheap and in large quantities, and building is now contracted for at astonishing low rates. Building lots for mechanics can readily be had upon streets close to the street railroad, upon terms that will enable them to secure comfortable homes at a cost ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500, much of which can be arranged to remain upon mortgage at six per cent.

The topography, soil, drainage, and other natural conditions are eminently favorable to health, and the result is shown by the death-rate, which is one of the lowest among the older cities of its size in the country.

If there is any one thing of which Albany has a right to be proud it is her beautiful Washington Park. The Capitol, grand as it is, belongs to the State, but the park is entirely a city institution. The area of the park is 76 4-10 acres. It contains 3 miles of the best possible drive-way, and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of walks. The lake is 1,600 feet long; average width, 136 feet; area, 5 acres. In the season for flowers no one should miss seeing the beautiful display of 40,000 bedded plants. A band plays in the cupola of the lake house nearly

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN

Can always maintain his reputation for being the best, well dressed and prosperous by patronizing the best laundry,

WHICH IS THE UNION LAUNDRY CO.

8 and 10 Union Street, Albany, N. Y.

FAMILY WASHING.

LACE CURTAINS AND CARPET CLEANING.

OUR MOTTO IS:

CATER TO THE PUBLIC.

"EVERYTHING
TO EAT GOOD
 AND DRINK"

MERCHANTS'
COUPONS
AND
PRIZE PUZZLE
PROGRAMMES
GIVEN.

AND AT REASONABLE PRICES AT

DRISLANE'S

BIG GROCERY,

38-42 NO. PEARL ST., ALBANY.

every week in the summer, and is listened to by thousands who walk or drive about the beautiful grounds. In the skating season the lake is, of course, the great place of resort; but at all seasons of the year, when the weather will permit, the park is frequented by hundreds daily.

Albany is one of the most progressive cities in the east, and the capital of the great Empire State. The city is admirably located, and is rapidly becoming one of the leading marts of trade and industry in the United States. The situation is exceptionally healthy and elevated, which makes the carrying out of sanitary measures a matter of comparative ease. Several leading lines of railways converge here, and no city in the Union offers greater advantages to manufacturing enterprises of any kind than Albany.

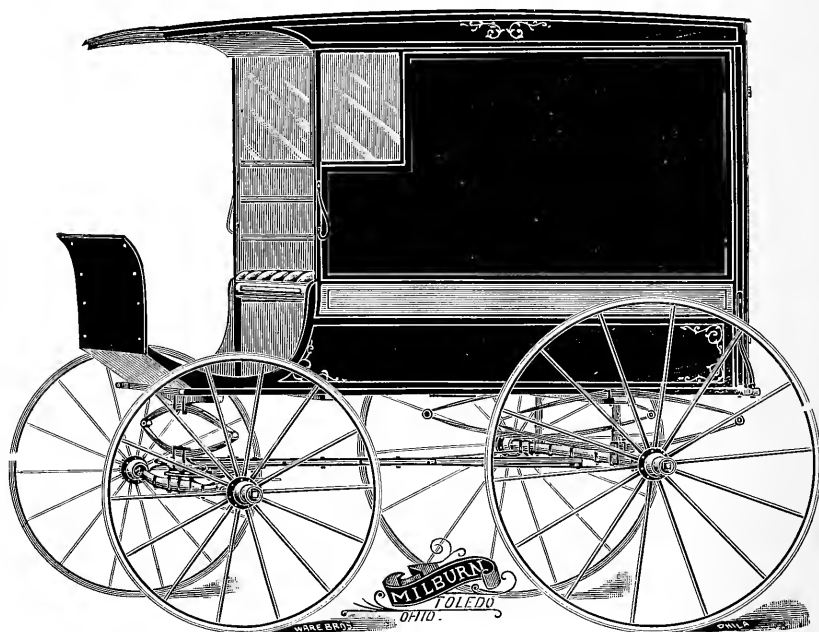
It is in every sense of the word a great manufacturing center, and its name is synonymous with production in all the markets of the world. The success of the industrial concerns located here, especially those of recent establishment, has been a source of much comment and speculation. That they have met with a more than usual measure of success is a well authenticated fact, and, independent of energy, capital, etc., this prosperity is largely due to the city's excellent location. An important fact that accounts for the number and diversity of the manufactories, as well as the city's prosperity and advancement, is the extreme activity of local capitalists, who are without exception the busiest and most energetic workers in the community, pushing out into new ventures and investing their surplus with confidence, in striking contrast with the moneyed men of other cities, who under similar circumstances almost invariably show an inclination to concentrate their interests and withdraw from active business. Cheap fuel, excellent railroad and water transportation facilities, proximity to raw materials, cheap and advantageous sites and numerous other vital arguments recommend Albany as a splendid manufacturing point, and account also for the remarkable success of those valuable industries established here. Railroads are the great arteries through which the commerce of the country seeks

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PANEL TOP DELIVERY WAGONS,
MILK AND BAKER WAGONS.



We also carry a full line of our Hollow and Solid Steel Axle Farm Wagons, with both Wood Hub and Sarven Patent Wheels, Heavy Contractors' Gears, etc. Light Vehicles of all descriptions. Also Harness, Robes, Horse Goods, Whips, etc.

CALL AND SEE US.

THE MILBURN WAGON CO.

108 and 110 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

the markets of the world. A number of roads leading to and from any central point gives to that point a superiority over all others in transportation facilities and an equalization of rates which naturally draws and concentrates manufacturing, commercial and other interests. When this is supplemented by available water transportation, the acme of perfection is reached. Albany is in this position. The noble Hudson river, upon which numerous steamboats ply between New York and Albany, furnishes cheap and quick transportation eight months in the year; the Erie and Champlain canals give abundant connection between the city and the great lakes, and five railroads enter the city, four of which are main lines and pass through many important cities and towns. They are the Boston & Albany R. R.; Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. R. R.; Fitchburg R. R.; New York Central & Hudson R. R. R., and West Shore R. R.

One of the proudest records in the pages of commercial history is that attained by Albany as a great manufacturing center, and there is an enormous demand for her products in all parts of the United States and also from many foreign countries.

The proximity to nature's storehouses of coal and iron is sufficient to give prominence to the more staple industries, while having at command such varied and valuable products of the mine, the forest and farm, and possessing also the best facilities for the distribution of goods, nothing would appear to be lacking in constituting Albany an ideal city for the location of manufacturing establishments of every description. The manufacturing interests of the city are greatly diversified, so much so indeed that no labor troubles or panics affecting special lines have any great effect in the community in general.

No city in America of its size enjoys the advantages of so great a diversity of industries as have found a congenial field for operation in Albany. In this volume the announcements of many of the more prominent industries appear; in this place, however, as an indication of what can be manufactured profitably in this city, attention is called to the following list of products that are already

ALBANY MORNING EXPRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

REPUBLICAN IN POLITICS.

BEST PENNY MORNING PAPER

IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.

LARGEST · CIRCULATION

OF ANY MORNING PAPER IN ALBANY OR VICINITY.

6 CENTS A WEEK.

25 CENTS A MONTH.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

Daily, \$8.00; Semi-Weekly, \$2.00, and Weekly, \$1.00.

THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER

... AND ...

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM AT THE CAPITAL.

FOR TERMS, ADDRESS

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,

61 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

being manufactured here with success and annually increasing importance, viz.: Agricultural implements, ale, beer, aluminum and bronze castings, ammonia, aniline colors, architectural wood-work, art castings, artists' materials, awnings, tents, flags, baking powder, band uniforms, barrels, kegs, bedding, bent carriage wood-work, billiard balls, blacking and shoe dressings, blank books, blue-ing, boilers, boiler purifiers, boots and shoes, boxes and packing cases, brass castings, brick and tile, bridges, brooms, brushes, bon-si-late buttons, caramels, car wheels, cardboard, carriages, chemicals, cider and cider vinegar, cigars, cigar boxes, cloaks and wraps, cloth-ing, coal tar, coffees and spices, coffins and caskets, comfortables, con-fecti-on-ery, copper goods, corks, corrugated iron roofing, corsets, cut-tery, desks, dredging machines, druggists' specialties, dumb-waiters, elevators, emery wheels, engines, excavators, extension water closets, extracts, fertilizers, files, flour and feed, foundry facings and sup-plies, furnaces, furniture, fur garments, gas meters, hardware, hay presses and baling machinery, ice machinery, ink, iron castings and architectural iron work, jewelry and silverware, jewelry cases, knit goods, lager beer, lasts, leather, lumber products, machinery, malleable iron castings, malt, mineral waters, mouldings, oils, paper boxes, paste, patent medicines, patterns and models, photo-engrav-ings, pianos, pork products, potash, printing, pumps, saddlery and coach hardware, sash, blinds, and doors, saws, shirts and collars, shovels, sleighs, soap, spring beds, stoves and ranges, steam boilers, steam engines, tin cans, tobacco, toilet paper, wagons, waste, wax, yachts, yeast. This list is by no means complete and might be fur-ther extended by dividing many of those named into their various specialties, but without attempting to more fully particularize indi-vidual branches of production, it may be said that in all elements of progressiveness and productive achievement, Albany holds a proud position among the leading and most active cities of the Union.

Albany is probably the oldest lumber market in the United States, and it has long been the most important lumber center in the east. The lumber district of the city is one of its most notable industrial

THE ARGUS CO.,

PRINTERS, BINDERS,

ELECTROTYPERS. . .

THE ARGUS,

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

ALBANY'S GREAT NEWSPAPER.


SCHIFFERDECKER BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

OFFICE, NO. 1 THIRD AVE.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

TELEPHONE 874. 

features. It is located in the northern section of the city and lies principally between the canal and river and extends about two miles. Very extensive piers have been constructed to accommodate the trade, the length of dockage including the river front being about eleven miles. The annual receipts of lumber reach about 380,000,000 feet, and the stock stored here averages about 140,000,000 feet at all seasons. Here the pine of Canada and the spruce and hemlock of northern New York first meet the pine of Michigan and the hard woods of the west, giving a full assortment, and vessels from Albany carry these descriptions of lumber all over the country. Although the railroads compete for the trade east and south, and the larger canal boats freight a considerable quantity through to New York and vicinity, the unequalled facilities for storage till seasoned for handling and selecting into sizes and qualities, and the complete assortment of all kinds found here have enabled Albany to hold the greater part of the trade, and it is at present the largest lumber market east of the Alleghanies. In addition to the lumber received here Albany dealers sell large quantities which go through direct without breaking bulk to New York, New Jersey, etc. The conveniences for doing business in the lumber district of Albany are unrivalled. A street railway runs to and through it; telegraph and telephone lines afford immediate communication, large planing mills are ready to quickly dress lumber in every way and to any amount, and good, clean dining halls await the wants of customers. Hydrants at regular intervals, with a full supply and a heavy head of water, and hose for immediate use, are ready for the extinguishing of fires. It is a remarkable fact that during the last fifty years the damage by fire in the district north of Ferry Street has not exceeded \$20,000, and yet there is no place in the world where so large an amount of lumber in continuous piles can be found. The view of the district from the Shaker road, the boulevard, or the hills opposite the city, is one of the sights of Albany.

There are few centers in America in which the real estate business has resisted the great tendency to "boom" in the usually

NATIONAL MILLS.

WALTER McEWAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER.

IMPORTER OF

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, ETC.

MANUFACTURER OF

FLAVORING EXTRACTS, BAKING POWDER,

AND THE WORLD-RENOWNED

ROYAL DUTCH COFFEE,

THE FINEST FLAVORED COFFEE IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

CORNER OF MAIDEN LANE AND JAMES STREET,
ALBANY, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

The Palace Iron Steamers, "New York" and "Albany" leave Albany, foot of Hamilton Street, daily (except Sundays) at 8:30 A. M., land at Hudson, Catskill, Kingston Point, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point and Yonkers and arrive at Twenty-second Street, New York, 5:30 P. M.; Desbrosses Street, 6 P. M.; Brooklyn (by Annex), 6:20 P. M.

CONNECTIONS WITH RAILROADS AT ALL PRINCIPAL LANDINGS.

FARE, 2.00. ROUND TRIP, \$3.50.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO CHARMING KINGSTON POINT, \$1.00.

HOLDING'S ORCHESTRA.

ALBANY TICKET OFFICE, 81 QUAY STREET.

W. B. Elmendorf, Gen'l Agent, Albany, N. Y.

unhealthy manner so effectively as Albany. Everything here in the realty line has remained upon a sound basis, and purchasers and investors outside of the city buy and sell through reliable agents with the same facility as if personally conducting their operations. Those who purchase real estate in Albany do so almost invariably with the intention of building, and they are, therefore, at once interested in the city's well-being and take their place among our public-spirited citizens. Perhaps there never was a time when greater opportunities were offered to all classes of investors than at present. Now is the time to acquire Albany realty, whether the object be speculation or investment.

The splendid street car system now in operation in Albany has greatly enhanced the value of residence property in the suburbs, enabling even the small salaried and working classes to possess their own homes far from the noise, dust and smoke of a great city, while within easy reach of its stores and marts. The tendency is also to expansion, additional electric lines being continually projected, and new stretches of country being made available for the erection of comfortable and handsome residences. One notable feature of the dealings in Albany real estate is the number of sales that are made to persons of the middle class. Our city has more taxpayers in proportion to its population than any other in the country. It is becoming more and more every year a city of homes, where the working and salaried classes own the property they occupy. One cannot but regard this tendency with gratification, as it means steady prosperity without the extremes of wealth and want, and is the best possible preventive against those unreasonable panics, which in other cities deserve as much condemnation as their opposites, the periods of undue inflation. Building associations are also most important accessories to transactions in suburban realty, and as now developed are unquestionably destined to affect Albany in the near future, as powerfully as they have Philadelphia in the past. There is great need of more conservatism in the management of these concerns, nothing being so fatal to their success as even a breath of suspicion

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regarding their reliability and solidity. Stringent laws concerning them are necessary, so that the savings of the people may be safeguarded as if they had been placed in a savings bank, and then under able management, with men of high standing directly responsible, the power of these building associations to lift the masses into comfort and a better position will be exerted to the utmost, and the best modern agency for the solution of the most pressing of social questions will be in active operation. There need be no anxiety regarding the opportunities which exist in and around Albany for obtaining desirable locations for factories or homes, and investors unacquainted with the city will be astonished at the reasonable prices that prevail. To those in possession of realty here we say hold, and to those that have none we say buy, and with ordinary judgment in each case the result should be most advantageous to those who follow our advice.

To the insurance companies Albany is greatly indebted not only for the protection afforded her commercial interests, but also for the aid rendered by them to widows and orphans. The close margin upon which the business is now conducted will not allow an individual to hazard his person or property to any possible loss without taking some additional protection. And therefore we have insurance providing not only for loss caused by death, fire, sickness, explosion of steam boilers, but also for the breakage of plate-glass windows, the acts of burglars and the damage done by lightning. Besides the business of the home companies Albany contains agencies of the most celebrated foreign corporations, and thus our citizens have perfect opportunities for indemnity against loss through "moving accidents" by fire, flood, field or health failure.

Business at the present day, although built upon the old standard rules of barter and trade, has become more flexible, and the present generation are more closely allied with each other in the same or kindred departments of activity.

Representative men in leading avenues of trade now see the necessity of a closer relationship, a more defined dissemination of

F. P. VAN ALSTYNE, T. J. DUGAN, PROPRIETORS.

THE PEOPLE'S HOTEL.

FORMERLY MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.

75 ROOMS, HEATED BY STEAM.

50c, 75c and \$1.00.

REGULAR DINNER, 35 CENTS.

Broadway and Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

EVERYBODY READS
THE TIMES=UNION.

EVERY WEEK=DAY EVENING.

BEAVER STREET, CORNER GREEN,

ALBANY, N. Y.



KING MEMORIAL, FOUNTAIN.



trade news and a more frequent commingling of all whose interests are to be benefitted by such a condition. The marked changes in the conduct in many departments of trade during the last quarter of a century have been so emphatic that it is a subject of favorable comment and a matter that has resulted in great profit to all interested. The successful organization of boards of trade, associations and exchanges has been most beneficial, and so universally recognized are these institutions that they are found in all our principal American cities. In this direction of organized effort in behalf of the improvement of the business resources and facilities of the city, Albany is in no wise behind the other leading commercial centers of the country.

The Albany Board of Trade, one of the oldest in the country, was organized May 24, 1847, and eventually was incorporated May 2, 1864. The history of this association is one of great usefulness, and its work on behalf of the commercial growth of the city has been most effective and praiseworthy. The Chamber of Commerce is another valuable and important commercial association, and has contributed in a material way to the promotion of the interests of trade in Albany.

The history of banking in Albany is contemporaneous with the earliest financiering in America, and from colonial times, as now, the banking institutions have contributed largely to all that promotes the welfare of mankind, developing and maintaining the commercial and industrial interests of the city and State. The following are the principal banks, viz.: First National, Merchants' National, National Commercial, New Bank State National, Mechanics' and Farmers', National Exchange, Albany County, Albany City, Park, South End, Co-operative Building and Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings, Albany Exchange Savings, Albany County Savings, Albany City Savings, and Home Savings Banks.

All the banks of Albany are in a substantial and flourishing condition, and their aggregate deposits have reached extensive proportions, a sure index of the general prosperity of the people. The

combined capital of these institutions amounts to about \$4,000,000, while the sum total of deposits aggregates over \$18,000,000. The management of these banks has always been conservative and prudent, while they have likewise been prompt to furnish the means for the prosecution of private and public improvements, the maintenance of commendable business ventures and the establishment of industrial and commercial enterprises.

It is but natural that a city of the status of Albany should have an efficient system of municipal government. The executive authority is vested in a Mayor chosen biennially with a salary of \$3,500 per annum. The Common Council consists of one Alderman from each ward and two from the city-at-large elected every two years.

The present Mayor (1898) is Thos. J. VanAlstyne. The Council meets twice a month, and its only salaried official is the Clerk and his assistant. The Finance Department includes the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, Board of Finance, Board of Audit, Chamberlain's Bureau and Bureau of Taxes. The Street Department consists of the Board of Contract and Apportionment, the Bureau of Street Improvements, the Bureau of Engineering and Surveying, and a Bureau of Lamps and Electric Lighting. The civil list also includes a Recorder of the Court of Special Sessions, Corporation Counsel and Assistant, City Physician, City Marshal, three Excise Commissioners, Overseer of the Poor, Almshouse Superintendent and Deputy, three City Assessors and Street Commissioner.

The place in civilization occupied by the modern newspaper is truly an important one. It is a mirror reflecting the habit of thought, the social customs, the advancement and progress of the community in which it is issued, and a city which supports good newspapers must necessarily be one in which the standards of intelligence have reached a high plane.

The press of Albany has exerted a most powerful influence in promoting the material prosperity of the city and in producing those results of energy and industry which have culminated in the "Albany of To-day."

Reliability, perspicacity, comprehensiveness, variety and high quality have always been the chief features of our prominent representatives of the press, and nowhere in the United States are people more thoroughly posted in the affairs of the world than in the city of Albany.

As early as 1771, the first newspaper of which there is any record, the Gazette, was founded, and in 1792 the New York Gazetteer was established, but the latter was short-lived, while the Gazette survived until 1845. The Albany Argus was founded in January, 1813, and was made a daily paper October 18, 1825. In 1856 the Atlas was united with the Argus, and in April, 1865, the paper was rechristened "The Argus."

The Albany Evening Journal was first issued March 22, 1830, Thurlow Weed being its first editor.

The Daily Knickerbocker was established September 3, 1843, and in 1877 was consolidated with the Daily Press.

The Albany Morning Express was first issued September 13, 1849.

The Albany Times began its existence April 21, 1856. It was consolidated with the Evening Courier March 1, 1861. It was united with the Evening Union, which was first issued in June, 1882, under the name of the Times-Union, November 17, 1891.

The Country Gentleman was established 1830; Albany Evening Post, 1869; Sunday Telegram, 1886. There are three German papers: Albany Freie Blaetter was established 1852; Albany Herold, 1869; Albany Sonntags Journal, 1888, published Sundays.

In Albany, education is provided for all children under legislative enactments, and thus we have elementary schools commonly known as primary, also grammar and high schools. The course of study in operation has been thoughtfully worked out after a study and a comparison of the most approved systems of public instruction. Special care has been taken to provide a strong and practical course in the essential elementary studies, so that at whatever point a child may be compelled to leave school and begin work he may be as far as practicable furnished with the elements of a good education, the

foundation of a good character and show promise of developing into a law abiding, intelligent citizen. Formerly school officers were content to accept as teachers any one who had a fair preparation in elementary subjects and no professional training. To-day, however, a high school course that insures a broad and sound scholarship is made the first requisite for a teacher's license, and this superior education must be now supplemented by a year of special study in the theory of teaching, combined with ample practice in the school room. Since 1883 all persons licensed as teachers in Albany have taken this special course, and have no superiors in their profession in this country or elsewhere.

The Albany academy is the oldest and most famous boys' school in the city, and was opened September 11, 1815. Many of Albany's most noted men of the past and present were prepared for college at this widely known school.

The Female academy was incorporated in 1821, and the building was completed in May, 1834. The course of study here includes primary, preparatory and art departments, also French and German. The St. Agnes school is one of the most celebrated in the country and has the largest and finest school building in the State, outside of New York city. Albany has ever been noted for the refinement of her people, and whether in pursuit of business or pleasure there is observable a marked avoidance of excessive greed on one hand, and of indolence and vulgarity on the other. Hospitality is everywhere to be found in the city, and the people from the surrounding States have frequently remarked that we are ever in close sympathy with their aims and projects, and that they can find no one better posted regarding the possibilities of the country than the average Albany business man. No city in the union is more considerate of its poor and afflicted citizens than Albany, and the provisions made for their care and treatment are all that could be desired. The Albany hospital is a noble monument to the humanitarian spirit of the citizens; erected in 1854 and enlarged in 1872, having accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five patients. St. Peter's

hospital, Child's hospital, Homœopathic hospital and the Albany hospital for incurables and many other noble charitable institutions are a lasting credit to the city.

The Dudley observatory was erected through the liberality of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, who gave \$105,000 for its erection and equipment. It occupies the highest elevation in the city near its northern limits, and the total donations to it up to the present time exceed \$200,000.

All shades of religious thought find in Albany free expression, every man being at perfect liberty to worship in the way that seems to him right.

The city contains numerous churches, some of them of extensive proportions and elegant architecture, in which eloquent divines officiate to congregations thoroughly representative in numbers and position of the best classes to be found here. The doors of our churches are ever open to strangers, and one can always be sure of hearing interesting and profitable discourses from every pulpit, the erudition and ability of our ministers being generally recognized. The religious education of the young is likewise carefully looked after, and the system of teaching and the methods used to bring home Bible truths in our Sunday schools are the most thorough and efficient that can be adopted. Church people are among our most active workers where missions of charity are required, and are also foremost in supporting our hospitals, asylums and other similar valuable benevolent institutions.

After considering the past of Albany and the really wonderful things that have been accomplished in the last few years, it is difficult to speak of the future with that judicial calmness and freedom from excessive optimism which is necessary to come to approximately correct conclusions. Her products already find a market all over the country, and are also shipped largely to Europe and other foreign countries. Her stores of all kinds compare favorable with those of any other city in America, while her young business men are noted for their enterprise, and the progressive spirit of the times has likewise exerted its influence upon the older houses. Rapid as the city's

strides have been in the past decade, the next generation will see an extensive enlargement of its manufacturing industries, commensurate with the ambition of her citizens. As the years roll on Albany will have become not only the centre of trade of a widespread railway system and the marts of vast manifold industrial activities, of which those already located here are but the precursors.

Albany presents a thousand attractions to the student, patriot, statesman, wage-earner and enterprising capitalist seeking safe investments in real estate or in the establishment of productive industries. The time is not far distant when the present population of Albany and environs will have become doubled in number, and when of the United States it shall be what it now is of the great Empire State, the most attractive city for the display of industrial and commercial enterprise.

Her wholesale trade has steadily and rapidly increased within a few years, is in a most healthy and prosperous condition, while the number and elegance of her retail houses are famous and her leading merchants are conspicuous for their enterprise and stability. No one who watches carefully the growth and prosperity of communities, whose soul is enlivened with progressive ideas, which characterize an intelligent and enterprising people, will dispute the fact that right here is located one of the coming cities of the world, that will be the recognized standard by which other cities will be compared.

THE LELAND

OPERA HOUSE.

F. F. Proctor, Lessee and Manager.

J. Austin Fynes, Gen'l Manager.

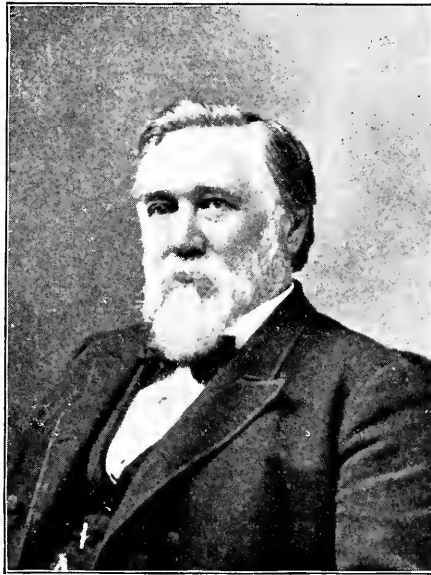
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT FOR THE SEASON OF 1898-1899.
THE LELAND WILL HEREAFTER BE DEVOTED TO THE FAD OF THE DAY.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, REFINED VAUDEVILLE

OPENING EARLY IN SEPT., 1898.

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF ALBANY.

THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE has long been known as one of the prominent members of the bar of Albany, and as one of its most influential and respected citizens. Mr. VanAlstyne is a lineal descendant on both branches of his family, from some of the earliest settlers of the country—paternally from John Martin VanAlstyne,



THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE.

who was a freeholder in Fort Orange as early as 1657—and maternally from Samuel Gile, a freeman and freeholder in Haverhill, Mass., early in 1640. Two of his great grandfathers rendered services in the council and in the field during the revolutionary war.

Judge VanAlstyne was born in Richmondville, N. Y., July 25, 1827. After attending the village school he became a student at Hartwick Seminary, and entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1848, receiving from that institution on graduation

the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and afterwards, in 1850, that of Master of Arts.

During his stay at Hamilton College he also took a private and thorough course of instruction in the law under the preceptorship of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight.

After graduation Mr. VanAlstyne, in 1848, entered the law office of Messrs. Harris & VanVorst of Albany as a student, and before the close of the year was admitted to practice in the courts of the State, but retained his desk in the office of the above firm until sometime in 1850, when he "opened office for himself." In 1853 he formed a partnership with the late Matthew McMahon, which continued for about four years. In the spring of 1858 the present law firm of VanAlstyne & Hevenor was formed and has continued to the present time. The practice of the firm has been large and varied, embracing many large and important cases.

In politics Judge VanAlstyne has always been a firm and consistent Democrat; and, although never having been a seeker after office, he has at different times been the recipient of nominations and elections by his party to high and responsible positions. In 1871 he was elected County Judge of Albany county by a very large majority, and at the expiration of a term of six years was re-elected by an equally flattering vote. Near the expiration of his second term as County Judge (in 1882) he was re-elected Representative in Congress for the Albany district. In each of these positions he performed the duties devolving upon him promptly, faithfully and with distinguished ability. From the expiration of his term in Congress to the present year he has been content to devote his time to his profession and other congenial pursuits, but in October (1897) he was nominated by his party for the office of Mayor of Albany, and after a heated canvass was elected to the position by a large plurality over his next highest competitor. Although seventy-one years of age, Judge VanAlstyne is as active, hale and well preserved as most men at fifty, and, from appearance, gives promise of yet many years of active usefulness as a public officer and citizen.

JUDGE GEORGE ADDINGTON, of the City Court, was born in the Third ward of the city of Albany, April 24, 1860. His education was obtained in the excellent public schools of his native city and at the Albany High school, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1878. Judge Addington's father died in 1871 from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. He was then thrown upon his own resources, and to support himself and mother, and to gain an education, he carried routes of local papers. He studied law with Mead & Hatt and Hale & Bulkley, and after his admission to the bar remained in the latter's



GEORGE ADDINGTON.

office as managing clerk until 1885, when he began active practice. Mr. Addington was nominated by the Republican City Convention, in the spring of 1894, for Judge of the City Court, and was elected by a most flattering vote, running ahead of Mayor Wilson, who headed the ticket. Upon the bench Judge Addington has shown the results of careful preparation and training, and his conduct of the office proved so satisfactory to the voters that he was re-elected for another full term, being the only candidate on the Republican city ticket elected. His decisions have been uniformly affirmed by the higher courts. Judge Addington is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Lieder-kranz Singing Society, and occupies the position of Judge-Advocate on the staff of the Commander of the Sons of Veterans of the State of New York.

EDWARD L. BARCKLEY received his education in the Knox academy. He remained at home and assisted his father in the store and on the farm, receiving thus a thorough and practical education. Years before the death of his father he assumed full control of his father's business, and now owns the farm of 135 acres and the store property. For many years Mr. Barckley has been prominently identified with the Republican party and is a recog-



EDWARD L. BARCKLEY.

nized leader of that party in his town. The years of 1885, '86 and '87 he represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, in 1895 received the appointment of Penitentiary Commissioner, and was Postmaster under Harrison. In November, 1896, his party honored him with the election of Treasurer of Albany county. He has often represented his district as a delegate to the County, Assembly and State Conventions. November 22, 1865, he married Miss Eunice, daughter of Alvah and Amanda (Tyler) French, and they have one child, Grace.

HON. JOHN T. COOK was born in Albany, February 22, 1854, and is the eldest child of John and Martha (Grounds) Cook. His father, a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, came to this country and settled in Albany in 1848. John T. Cook was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the autumn of 1868 entered the "Albany Free Academy," now Albany High School, where he remained about one year. After learning a trade, he, in 1876, entered the office of Smith, Bancroft & Moak as a clerk and student at law and prosecuted his studies until 1879, when he was admitted to the bar at the January term of the Supreme



JOHN T. COOK.

Court. He remained with Smith, Moak & Buchanan, the survivors of the old firm, until the spring of 1884, when he established an office for the general practice of his profession. He has edited the "Eastern Reporter" and "English Reports," and in connection with Irving Browne, then editor of the Albany Law Journal, he engaged in preparing Weed, Parsons & Co.'s edition of the reprint of the New York Court of Appeals Reports, which is still under his charge. His annotated edition of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal

Procedure of New York State is held in high estimation by the legal profession. The Albany Law Journal says: "Mr. Cook is one of the most experienced, industrious and capable law editors in this country and in these two volumes gives admirable evidence of comprehensive research and accurate discrimination." He has a choice law library containing 2,000 volumes, besides a select private collection of books on general literature. Mr. Cook is the present District Attorney of Albany County, having been appointed by Governor Black on the 15th of April, 1898, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of District Attorney Eugene Burlingame. He served as Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Burlingame. In 1894 he represented the Seventeenth Ward in the Common Council of 1894-96.

JAMES M. BORTHWICK, son of William D. and Maria (Russell) Borthwick, was born on a farm in Broome, Schcharie county, January 29, 1849; was educated in the common schools and when seventeen began teaching a district school, an occupation he followed winters until 1874. In 1875 he engaged in mercantile business in Huntersland, N. Y., and continued until the spring of 1877, having for one year Holmes Wiltsie as a partner. Selling out, he became a clerk for G. B. Russell at Clarksville, Albany county for one year, then spent two years on the farm and two years as a general merchant at South Berne.

In 1882 he came to Albany and forming a partnership with George B. Russell engaged in the grocery, flour and feed business.

Five years later he sold out to Mr. Russell and went to Coeymans Junction (now Ravena) as a general merchant, being also Postmaster. In 1890 he sold out to Bentley & Shultes, and for a short time engaged in real estate operations. Returning to Albany in September, 1890, he became proprietor of the Pearl Street House, which he sold in 1891 to John G. Myers. On May 1, 1891, he became proprietor of the Hotel Borthwick on Washington Avenue, which he has since conducted.

He has always been an active Republican, a delegate to several political conventions, and in 1895 was elected County Clerk of Albany County, over Judge Nodine, receiving the largest majority (1,032) of any man on the ticket. He is a member of Middleburg Lodge No. 663, F. & A. M.; Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M.;

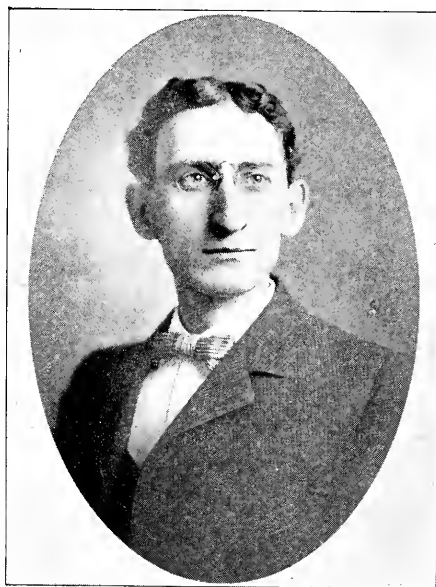


JAMES M. BORTHWICK.

DeWitt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M.; Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T.; Cypress Temple, N. O. M. S., and the Republican Unconditional Club, and was for some time a member of the Jackson Corps.

In 1869 he married Charity, a daughter of Cook Sisson, of Huntersland, Schoharie County, and they have two children, Acton S. and Blanche M.

AMONG the young members of the Albany bar perhaps there could not be found a more popular, prominent and enterprising young lawyer than Robert H. McCormic, Jr. This was recently brought very prominently to the attention of our people by his aldermanic race and election in one of the most hotly contested municipal elections held in Albany for years.



ROBERT H. McCORMIC, JR.

Mr. McCormic is a native Albanian; was born January 30, 1870, has always lived here, and entered upon his official life before the completion of his twenty-seventh year.

He graduated with honor from our public schools. In the High School he chose the classical course and graduated in 1888. After completing his education he was for a time in the insurance office of his father, at the same time reading law, and in 1889 entered upon a law clerkship with the late William R. Allen. In 1891 he entered the law office of County Judge J. H. Clute as a minor clerk. His progress was rapid and September 15, 1892, he was admitted to

practice. On the first day of April, 1896, he entered into his present partnership with the Judge, under the firm name of Clute & McCormic.

Mr. McCormic takes an active interest in politics and for the past three years has been secretary and treasurer of the Second Assembly District Committee of the Republican organization of Albany county.

In recognition of his peculiar adaptability to shape political policies, his associates in the Common Council selected him as their leader. His earnest and conscientious efforts in the performance of his aldermanic duties for the welfare of our city have made him conspicuously prominent. These efforts merited reward, and he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of this county May 17, 1898, where he is earning an enviable reputation.

Mr. McCormic early became affiliated with secret societies, and is now past grand of Clinton Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., past excellent senator of Albany Senate No. 641, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, past captain of Frederick Townsend Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, and junior sagamore of Obijway Tribe No. 307 of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Unconditional Republican Club, the North End Wheelmen and the Liederkranz Singing Society.

On October 31, 1894, he married Estelle N., daughter of Horace R. Lockwood, of South Westerlo, N. Y. He has no children.

HISTORY

OF THE

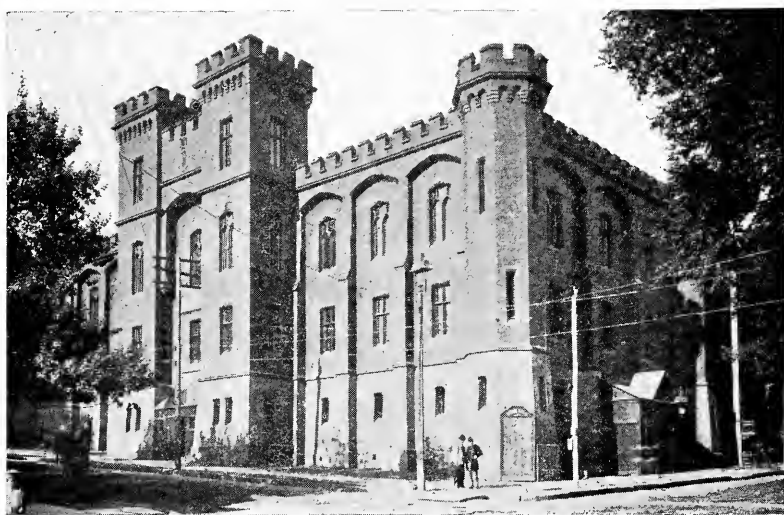
CENTRAL FEDERATION OF LABOR

OF ALBANY, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Trades Assembly, held on April 13th, 1888, a series of resolutions were introduced by Mr. August Kessler of Cigar-makers' Union No. 68 reciting the general situation as it then existed, and proposing the dissolution of the Trades Assembly and reorganization of the central body upon a strictly trades union basis.

The Central Federation may be said to be a creature of necessity. Its inception and birth were preceded by an experience that gave rise to a desire on the part of thoughtful, observant and progressive unionists for something in the way of a central government that would endure the lapse of time and secure in perpetuity, the purity and solidarity of trades union interests; that would establish and maintain a central agency through which men so affiliated might transact collective business for the benefit of the whole for all time to come.

April, May, June, etc., of the year 1888 found the trades union interests of Albany at a low ebb. The effort of the year immediately preceding had been anything but encouraging or productive of results at all satisfactory or commensurate with the effort of the earnest few to whom had been delegated the task of carrying on the central government. The old "Trades Assembly," after an experience of six years, had dwindled and degenerated until its field of usefulness had narrowed down to a mere nothing. The grand old Assembly which had fought the fight and achieved many a glorious result for workingmen in its day, had come to this—it had lost the confidence of the men it represented and was impotent to do further



UNION HALL.

effective service. It could therefore linger on until decrepitude "turned it down," never to rise again, or it could choose the alternative of giving up the ghost and retiring to make room for a younger and more progressive aspirant for delegated honors. The latter it choose, and what has grown to be the present powerful, lusty giant, the Central Federation, was the result.

On June 8th, 1888, the resolutions offered by Mr. Kessler were unanimously adopted, and the Central Federation of Labor started with the following unions: Typographical Union No. 4, Cigarmakers Union No. 68, Bakers Union No. 10, Bricklayers Union No. 8 and Lager Beer Brewers Union. The first delegates representing those unions in the Central Federation were: Typographical Union No. 4, W. F. Alberton, Joseph H. McGraw, Wm. J. Johnson, Isburn P. Vos, Thomas F. Fay and John O. Evans; Cigarmakers, Geo. W. Perkins, Abram L. Bendell, Hugh F. Smith, August Kessler, George Mosher, John Deindall and Wm. F. Steer; Bakers, Wm. Schoff, Charles Sharkey and George Witman; Lager Beer Brewers, Fred Mintzer, Joseph Jahn and Frank Schumacher; Bricklayers and Plasterers, John P. Devine, Patrick Murray and William Gray, Jr.

The first officers of the Central Federation of Labor were: President, W. F. Steer; Vice-President, Wm. G. Johnson; Financial Secretary, Charles Sharkey; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, John O. Evans; Treasurer, Hugh F. Smith.

On August 1, 1888, another union was added, Iron Molders No. 8, and the following delegates from that body seated: James E. Roach, Wm. Henzel and James Hawkins.

August 26 the Carpenters were admitted and these delegates from that body seated: Miles Norton, James Kelly and Geo. Anderson.

October 17 the Stonecutters were admitted and the following delegates seated: Byron Madden, M. J. Jackson and M. J. Smith.

Their first Labor Day demonstration was in the form of a joint parade on Labor Day, 1888, with D. A. No. 147, of which the then president, Mr. Wm. F. Steer, was Grand Marshal, and it was very successful in every particular.

On September 4, 1888, they ordered their first seal, and President Steer appointed James Roach, Wm. Gray, Jr., and Thomas F. Fay its first Executive Council. This committee was delegated a committee on propaganda, and instructed to wait upon all unions not affiliated and invite them to join.

The attention of the Central Federation of Labor was first drawn to the benefits of the Union Label on November 21, 1888, on discussion of use of Iron Molders label.

On the same date Mr. George W. Perkins of Cigarmakers Union No. 68 (now President of the International Cigarmakers Union), proposed the adoption of an official paper for the body, and the following committee were appointed to formulate plans: Messrs. Perkins, Evans, Fay and President Steer. Mr. Perkins, as chairman of the committee, laid the plans of the committee before the body proposing an amendment to the constitution, and it was unanimously carried. The life of the Official Record dates from this period.

The Constitution was unanimously adopted August 1, 1888.

On January 2, 1889, Mr. Miles Norton was elected first delegate to the State Federation of Labor, and later he resigned and Mr. James J. Roach was elected in his stead.

Since the formation of the Federation, which at this time was less than a year, it had advanced with such rapidity as to become a strong and potent factor in settling all economic questions which arose, and also an education of the masses upon the economic question of the day.

On February 6, 1889, the second officers of the Federation were elected. From its previous election the Federation had created several new officers. A list of the officers elected were: President, W. F. Steer; Vice-President, Miles Norton; Recording Secretary, Eugene Ferris; Financial Secretary, C. W. Sharkey; Treasurer, Hugh F. Smith; Executive Council, Wm. Gray, Jr., August Kessler, T. F. Fay; Editor, Wm. F. Steer; Press Committee, James J. Wall, Wm. Henzel, John Devine.

From the year 1889 the Federation began a new era. Its membership began to increase very rapidly. Through its efforts new unions began to spring into existence, and to-day instead of the five unions with a membership of 300, it has affiliated thirty-one unions with a membership of between 4,000 and 4,500. It would be well at this time to mention the officers, through whose efforts this large membership was obtained. They are: Presidents, Miles Norton, William McCabe and Patrick J. Downey; Recording Secretaries, Ferris, Steer, Hengel, Dunn, Sullivan and Reed; Financial Secretaries, Cahill and Ronde; Treasurers, Hoffman and McCabe. The present officers are: President, Patrick J. Downey; Vice-President, John C. Seemann; Treasurer, William McCabe; Recording Secretary, Early Reed; Financial Secretary, Thomas F. Cahill.

Ale and Porter Workers Union No. 129.

Ale and Porter Workers were first organized on September 6, 1886, as Local Assembly 8,546, K. of L., and were reorganized on January 5, 1897 as Local Union 129 of the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, and have a membership of 100, and every ale brewery in the City of Albany is under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 129. The officers are as follows: President, John Fitzgerald; Vice-President, Oliver Flynn; Financial Secretary, John J. Leonard; Secretary-Treasurer, Isaac Greyston; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dominick Fennell.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 83.

Local Union No. 83 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association was organized August 20th, 1892. M. J. Quinn, President; P. J. Downey, Vice-President; R. J. Maher, Secretary; H. H. De Rouville, Financial Secretary; Thomas Gillan, Treasurer; John Roach, Conductor; Richard Bewsher, Guard. The union started with fourteen members and has to-day fifty members in good standing. All the shops in the city, with the exception of two, employ union men. The Union pays a sick and death benefit

and has to its credit \$500. Since its inception it has reduced the hours from ten to nine, and increased the wages from two and one-half to three dollars. The officers at the present time are: President, Daniel Powers; Vice-President, James Gilmour; Secretary, Peter Devlin; Financial Secretary, Charles Daniels; Treasurer, John Burns; Conductor, John Roach; Warden, William Burger.

Journeyman Barbers International Union No. 106.

The Journeyman Barbers Union is one of the best and strongest organizations in the city of Albany. It was organized on June 23, 1892, and has been very successful as a labor organization. It is one of the most progressive of labor organizations, and one of the foremost in this city is that of the Journeyman Barbers. The organization is a strong and united one. It is connected with the Central Federation of Labor and has delegates in that body, two of whom hold an elective office. Journeyman Barbers Union is one of the strongest in the International Union. It was through the efforts of a committee of barbers of this Union, and from Troy, that the Sunday closing law went into effect. It was mainly through their efforts that many benefits have been received by the barbers. Taken altogether the Journeyman Barbers Union forms one of the best organizations of its kind in this city. It is constantly progressing, and the members are looking forward to the time when there will be none but union barber shops and no workmen but union men. The organizer of the Journeyman Barbers' was Jacob Kuhn, Jr. It was organized June 23, 1892. The members who were present at that time, and whose names were afterwards placed on the charter as charter members, were: Charles Fett, Jacob Kuhn, Jr., Jacob and Adam Klein, Geo. Konradt, Fred Freible, A. Krichbaum, Frank X. Noschang, Edward Back, Theo. Lederer, Peter C. Myers and Charles Thomas. Rooms were secured in Beaver Block, and here the first meeting of the organization was held. The first officers of the Union were men who set an example for all other officers who have since held responsible positions in the Union. They were men in

whom the most implicit confidence was placed, and that confidence so placed was never shaken in the least, nor did the members ever have any fault to find with their stewardship. The names of the first officers are as follows: President, Jacob Kuhn, Jr., Vice-President, P. P. Waldron; Recording Secretary, Geo. Konradt; Financial Secretary, Frank X. Noschang; Treasurer, Fred Freible. Present officers: President, Adam Alheim, Jr.; Vice-President, Peter C. Myers; Recording Secretary, Theo. Lederer; Financial Secretary, Frank X. Noschang; Treasurer, Charles Fett; Guide, H. G. Wentrick; Guardian, Jacob Klein; Finance Committee, Louis Ghent, Ford Hull and W. F. Kline; Auditing Committee, Geo. W. Slyke, Otto Spangenberg and Chas. Bader; Trustees, John Weiller, Frank Dachtler and G. Steenberg.

The members of the Local Union, and particularly the Committee on Legislation, had to work for some years trying to get a law enacted in the State Legislature which would prohibit the barbers of the State from doing the work of a barber on Sunday. Three times their efforts were all in vain. They were able to get a bill, have it introduced and reported to some committee, but it invariably happened that the bill died a natural death in a pigeon hole in some committeeman's desk. In 1895 Senator Collins introduced a bill in the senate to prohibit barbering on Sunday in the State of New York, except in the village of Saratoga and in the city of New York. A committee acting in behalf of the local union of this city were informed that if they would agree to allow Saratoga and New York city to be exempt from the provisions of the act, that the bill would be reported by the committee. Believing that half a loaf was better than none, the committee consented and the bill became a law. It was declared to be a law in June, 1895. Since then repeated attempts have been made asking for the repeal of the so-called Collins' Sunday closing law. Assemblyman McGraw introduced a bill to force New York city and Saratoga to comply with the provisions of the Collins' law. Assemblyman Broth also introduced a bill at the same time to exempt Brooklyn and villages and towns in the

county of Richmond. Those bills were reported to the Committee on General Laws. A hearing was granted February 13, and at this time Local Union No. 106 sent a delegation in behalf of the McGraw bill. This committee included our International Secretary and Treasurer W. E. Klapetzky of Syracuse, John Sherman of Binghamton, Frank J. Bliely of Elmira, Claud Hotaling of Oneonta, and Frank X. Noschang of Albany, Col. Steenberg of Troy, Fred Phoenix, President of the Troy Union; Charles Prinze of Rochester, Andrew Goetts, proprietor of the Globe Hotel barber shop; Leonard Gensler, Wm. Blasie, Adam Alheim, Jr., President of No. 106; Francis Freckelton, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and a great many others. In all there were about seventy-five present to favor the McGraw bill. There was only one man, and he kept his shop open day and night at the time, who opposed the bill. He had the honor of representing himself, and furnished the committee considerable amusement with his talk. The people who were present in favor of the McGraw bill were assured that their forcible arguments for the bill and their presence would have weight with the committee. But the bill was still pending in the Legislature when it adjourned. Just about that time complaint was lodged with the Barbers Union that there were some members who displayed the Union card that were doing work on Sundays. This led to a call for a meeting at once, at which time the following resolutions, which fully explains itself, were adopted:

To all barber shops displaying the Union shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America. You are hereby notified that at a regular meeting of Local Union No. 106 of Albany, N. Y., held February 13, 1896, the following resolutions were passed and the same are now in force.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1896.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Union that barber shops displaying the Union Shop card as above named, are doing work on Sunday, contrary to the laws of this State and also the laws of the Union; and

Whereas, We find it impossible to obtain the evidence required by law for the prosecution of the above named offenders; but are still positive that work is being performed. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That on and after this date if any person whose face is unshaven or whose hair needs cutting is seen going into a barber shop displaying a Union Card and shall come therefrom with his face shaven or his hair cut the proprietor of said shop shall forfeit his right to the above named card, and the Financial Secretary of this Union shall at once proceed and take the said card from the shop, and the said shop shall be considered as non-union, and shall be so reported to the organized workingmen of this city, and no card shall hereafter be granted to such shop until positive assurance has been given that no more work will be done therein on Sunday in the future, and be it further

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each and every member of this Union to report to an officer of the Union any violation of the law as above described.

ADAM ALHEIM, JR., President.

THEO. LEDERER, Secretary.

Attest, W. E. KLAPETZKY, Int. Secretary-Treasurer.

The journeymen barbers are to-day getting the support and assistance of organized labor. The Union attributes its success along this line to the delegates to the Central Body and Trades Union Label League.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders Union No. 10.

The above named organization was organized December 12, 1889, the condition of the trade being such that organization in Albany became an absolute necessity. The art of bookbinding (for such it has ever been) began to deteriorate prior to the formation of above named body. The charter members of the Local numbered sixteen, and after the very diligent and progressive spirit of said charter members, the membership was increased to some forty odd. There still remained that determination to make this Union second to none as regards strength. Within another year every bookbinder in our jurisdiction (which covers the City of Albany) will become active members. To-day our strength is two-fold. We are affiliated with the allied trades of the book industry. We also have a representation of three delegates to the Central Federation of Labor. In addition this organization is affiliated with the State Federation and have a representative at all conventions held by them.

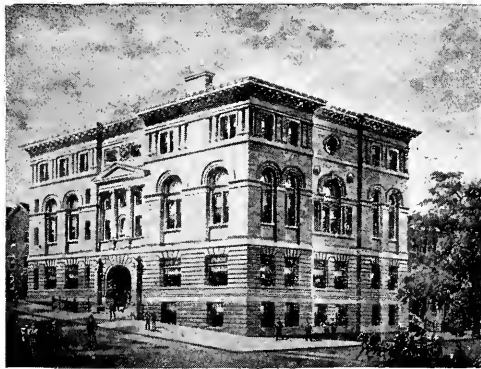
We have had three strikes during our existence, all three being settled satisfactorily to both employer and employe. Setting aside the excellent results of organization, we have a death benefit, payable within twenty-four hours after notification of said death. We

have adopted and put in force a uniform scale of wages for both time and piece workers. At the present time we have formulated and will eventually provide an apprentice system. Thus far the bookbinders have everything to be thankful for, and all owing to organization, without which—individually we are at the mercy of the avariceous employer. We elect our officers every February, first Monday in the month, said officers being thus duly elected for ensuing year. The present board of officers consist of President, Philip F. Sohlin; Vice-President, John Z. Sheridan; Treasurer, Jas. Glenn; Financial Secretary, Cornelius Nyland; Corresponding Secretary, James J. Lynch; Statistician, Robert Hendrie; Guide, Ralph Blakelock.

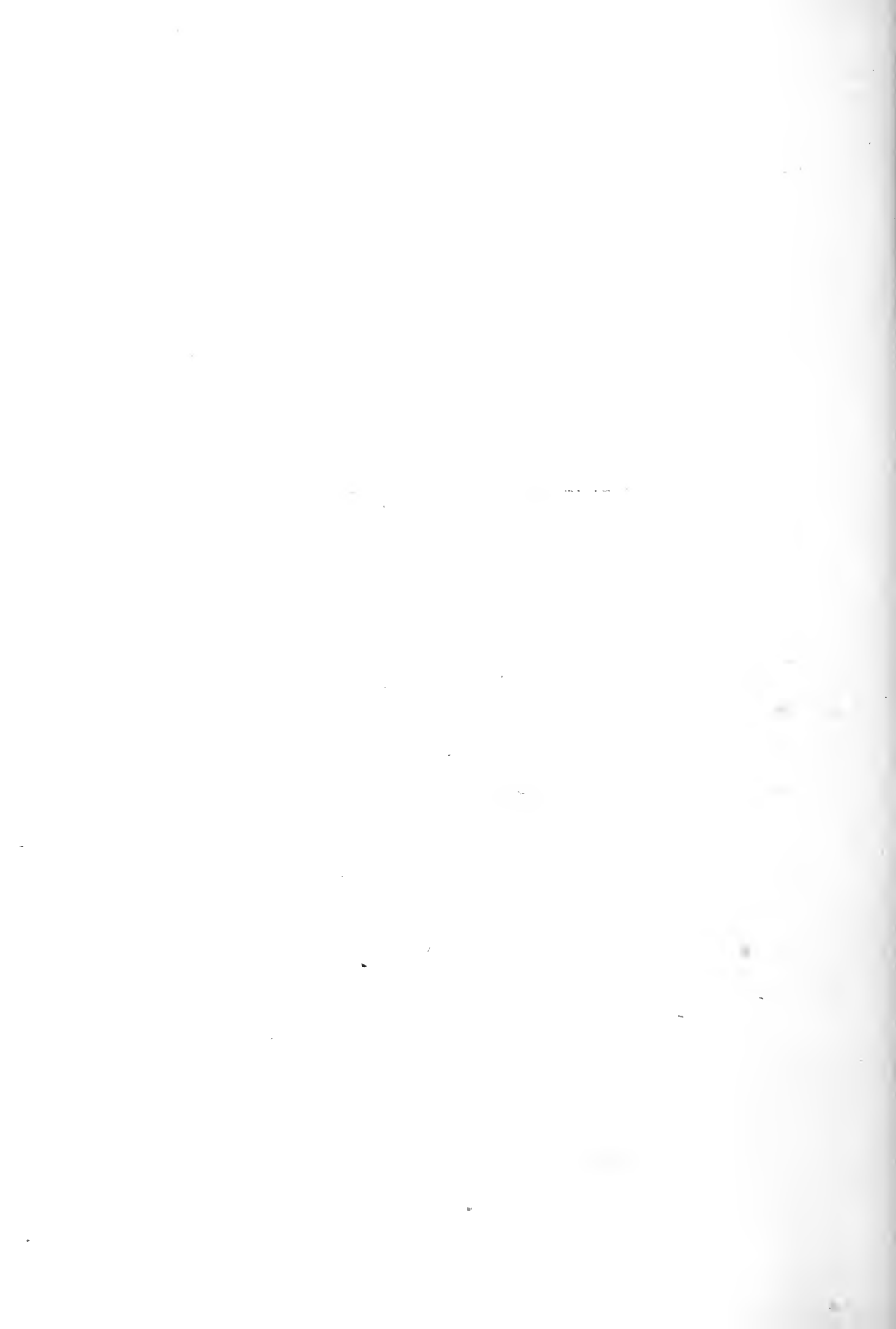
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union No. 6.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union No. 6 was organized May 3d, 1849, at which time long hours and low wages were the rule, \$1.25 per day being the pay for journeymen bricklayers and masons. The union prospered and better conditions among the workers was the result. In 1861 the union began to go down, so that at the close of the war it was necessary to reorganize No. 6. On June 8th, 1866, the Bricklayers and Masons International Union granted a charter to No. 6, and from that time no union in the country had a better record. It aided brothers in distress, buried its dead, had a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members, wages were \$4.50 per day and there was work for all. In 1871 Albany was chosen as the next place for holding the International Convention of the B. & M. I. U. The panic of 1873 affected No. 6 as it did every other organization, and wages were cut to \$2 and even lower, and the Union was virtually dead until January, 1880, when an effort was made to revive it, and after an heroic struggle of more than a year it was finally placed on a solid footing once more.

The lockout of 1886 was a hard one on No. 6, but after a fight lasting over a year the union was virtually successful, and up to the



MASONIC TEMPLE.



present time has kept in the front rank of unions. We have the 8-hour workday and our wages are 45 cents per hour. All boss masons in this city are union bosses.

No. 6 sends delegates to Central Federation of Labor of this city. She also sends a delegate to the State Branch conventions. She is also represented every year at the conventions of the B. & M. I. U. of America, of which organization one of No. 6's members is Treasurer, having held that office for a number of years. In short, No. 6 is way above par both financially and numerically, and may she always continue to be in the same fix.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 274.

The Carpenters and Joiners have been organized under different names since early in the fifties. Early in 1887 a National charter was taken out for the present organization, Local Union No. 274. The list of Presidents from the first down to the present time are as follows: Geo. Anderson, John Thompson, Miles Norton, James Finn, M. F. McGowan and A. J. V. Werner, several of these have been elected to succeed themselves. That proves conclusively that they were good presidents and that their selection was an act of wisdom on the part of their fellow craftsmen.

The Local Union keeps its members informed of the state of trade in this and other cities of the United States through a journal published in the interests of Carpenters and Joiners. This journal called the Carpenter, is issued monthly and is distributed free at the regular meetings of the Union. There is hardly a place of any size where there is not a local union or branch of the brotherhood and some two or more in a city. Eight-hour days, eight hours for sleep, eight for work and eight hours for recreation, reading and social duties, less between three and four hours required for eating three times a day and the necessary washing and dressing required for health and good order. At the same rate per hour it costs the same to employ eight men ten hours at so much per hour, or ten men eight hours at so much per hour. But it gives 20 per cent.

more citizens a chance to be self-supporting. In every hundred employes it would make room for twenty more who would earn wages and become customers for others; it is the simplest, nearest at hand of anything to mitigate the more rapidly succeeding spells of "overproduction" or under "consumption" that afflicts our modern improved fast machinery age, as the modern Genii is more wonderful in productive capacity than the fairy Genii of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, steam and electricity with their tireless arms of steel doing the work of thousands of men. Machinery has come to stay, the only way to balance it is to shorten the day. Machinery is unlike its fellow worker of flesh and blood who spends the wages or reward of toil for house rent, groceries, clothes, etc., putting money in circulation, making work for others. Chinese wages would produce Chinese conditions. The great employers of labor are well aware that even one dollar a week reduction in wages makes trade and times worse, as one dollar on ten million workers reduces their buying power next week ten million dollars, and paves the way for harder times and more reductions; on the other hand when wages were advancing even a little they were the most prosperous years we have ever yet seen notably so. Local Union No. 274, not quite three years ago established a sick benefit fund of its own which allows five dollars per week for five consecutive weeks to its members from its own private treasury in case of sickness or accident, the local also acts as a labor exchange to some extent; an employer needs more help to push his work along by saying to any of his men or in their hearing that he would like one or two or more men can often get good men at short notice by its being reported at the next meeting of the local. The present officers are: President, A. J. V. Werner; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Gibson; Financial Secretary, L. B. Harvey; Recording Secretary, M. Parish; Treasurer, J. Finn.

Coopers International Union No. 7.

Coopers Union No. 7 was organized September 3, 1863. Previous to the above year coopers worked about fifteen hours per day on piece work and ten hours per day on day work at \$9 per week. After the union had been organized prices were advanced and hours of labor reduced. The coopers of this city had an up-hill fight to advance their wages in the beginning, but once started did not stop until they doubled the wages that they received in 1863. The first affiliation the coopers of Albany had was with the United Coopers of the State of New York, which occurred in 1864. About 1870 the Coopers International Union was organized, and the whole body of coopers in this State affiliated with it, which flourished until the election of its president to Congress, he resigning the office of president. It then went slowly to pieces. We still held our local union together, and in 1885 affiliated with the K. of L., remaining with that body for nine years, and they, as the C. I. U., lost their membership all over the country. Union No. 7 thinking it unwise to remain any longer with them, went back to their first love and affiliated with the C. I. U., which was organized in 1890. The union to-day stands second to none in the C. I. U., though many hard battles were fought and won by Coopers Union No. 7.

Journeyman Horseshoers Union No. 55.

The Journeyman Horseshoers Union No. 55 of Albany organized in February, 1893, and affiliated themselves with the International Union of Journeyman Horseshoers of the United States and Canada and received a charter in March of the same year, with a membership of twenty-four. At that time the scale of wages ranged from \$10 to \$18 per week. In May of the same year No. 55 made a demand and received the following scale of wages: Three dollars a day for firemen, \$2.50 a day for floormen, and \$2.75 a day for fire and floor. In January, 1894, they affiliated themselves with Central Federation of Labor and received good support from that organiza-

tion. They have been very successful in holding their members together, considering the hard times we have had. In January, 1897, they issued a shop card, to be displayed in shops where none but union men are employed. No. 55 also affiliated with the Label League. We have now a membership of twenty-eight, and are working hard to increase the number.

Iron Molders Union No. 8.

A history in detail of Iron Molders Union No. 8 would fill a volume, but we shall endeavor, with the limited space at our disposal, to present the most interesting features in the record of this famous organization, named, not without good reasons, "the fighting No. 8."

In the latter '50's, when labor unions were institutions almost unheard of, there were many molders in Albany, chiefly at the stove-plate branch of the industry, and the conditions of these latter at that period were of such a nature that they felt that they were being imposed upon. They were hedged in with shop rules, the violation of which subjected the offenders to fines, the hours of labor were long, many starting into work at 4 o'clock in the morning, and they were compelled to work helpers, or "berkshires," as they were termed, which had a tendency to create an overplus of molders, thus limiting opportunity for employment. Conditions being thus oppressive, it was not surprising that the necessity of organizing for mutual protection forced itself upon the minds of the molders, and so on the 10th of March, 1859, Iron Molders Union No. 8 was formed with the following officers: Stephen Harris, President; Stephen Ankers, Vice-President; Francis Simpson, Recording Secretary; Norman Van Alstyne, Financial Secretary; and John Dasch, Treasurer.

The new union was not long in formulating its demands, chief of which was the abolishment of the "berkshire system," and presenting them to the foundry proprietors for their consideration. The answers were given immediately—the demands were one and

all refused. The union at once ordered strikes in all the shops and after a bitter struggle of six months was completely victorious, not a single member returning to work until the strike was over. They were not permitted to enjoy the fruits of their victory long, however. In 1860 the manufacturers, smarting under their defeat of the previous year threw down the gauntlet, and as that great factor in labor troubles, the condition of business, was against the men, the second battle resulted in the defeat of the union and the re-establishment of the hatred Berkshire system. After this defeat the members were for a time demoralized and the union had but a nominal existence.

In 1863 when the industrial conditions had improved the union was reorganized and steps were taken to unionize all the shops in the city which were successful with the exception of the shops of Ransom & Co.

In 1868 the manufacturers again attempted to disrupt the union, but after a fight of comparatively short duration the men were again victorious.

In the beginning of 1877 occurred the great strike of the union against a reduction in the wage scale of 25 per cent., involving nearly every shop in the city. The manufacturers imported non-unionists and scenes of excitement and violence attended their arrival. The strikers, although receiving no financial aid from the national union, and suffering many privations, maintained a gallant struggle for a year. The strike ended, however, in the defeat of the union.

In 1883 Perry & Co. declared their intention of operating their foundries as non-union shops. They made no effort to import non-unionists, but on the non-appearance of their men sent their work to various places out of the city to be made. The members remained locked out for eighteen months, at the end of which time they were allowed to enter the shops, the firm opening them again as union foundries.

In 1885 occurred another great strike, this time in the foundries of Rathbone, Sard & Co. The previous year a technicality having arisen over the status of apprentices, the firm felt a grievance over the action taken by the union in the premises, and on opening up for the season of 1885 it announced its intention of operating its foundries independent of union control. The organization not deeming itself quite prepared for a long struggle instructed its members to go to work, in the meantime getting ready for a battle on a gigantic scale. On the 25th of May, everything being in readiness, the 400 molders in the employ of the firm were ordered out and then began a struggle which is memorable in local annals. Space will not permit us to give the history of this great strike in detail. The firm began the importation of non-union molders. The shops were picketed night and day and hundreds were stopped from going to work by the pickets. After some months, however, the firm succeeded in filling one foundry, the non-unionists boarding in the works. At last on October 19, a compromise having been reached, the union ordered the strike off and the men returned to work, not a member having deserted the ranks. In this memorable struggle the cost, as given by the United States Commissioner of Labor, was to the Union \$82,500, and to the firm \$40,000. During its history there were many other minor strikes, the ones chronicled being the great ones. The union, in addition, was one of the most prominent opponents of the system of civil contract labor, and often, when other organizations had given up fighting the evil, old No. 8 fought by itself, pursuing a guerilla warfare so to speak. The fight was kept up until the system was abolished by the passage of the McDonough amendment to the constitution prohibiting the evil.

The union has, as a benevolent feature in addition to the death and sick benefits of the National Union, a graded local death benefit, which pays to heirs of members entitled to same, a benefit, the maximum of which is \$200. The following members compose the present board of officers: President, Michael Day; Vice-President, Joseph Bellows; Recording Secretary, D. W. O'Connor; Financial

Secretary, John J. Carroll; Corresponding Secretary and Representative, James E. Roach; Treasurer, John Clas; Inductor, Henry Snyder; Roll Clerk, Gustave Gabel; Doorkeeper, Charles Ristau; Board of Trustees, William Burgess, Daniel H. Burns, John Johnsen, Frank Duffy and Nicholas Wink.

Lager Beer Brewers Union No. 15.

The Lager Beer Brewers Union No. 15 meets at the present time at the Columbia Hall, Beaver street, every second Sunday of each month.

The Union was organized April 3, 1887, at Eintracht Hall, South Pearl street, with the membership of nineteen, which gained to a membership of fifty in just two months time from the date of organization. The first officers of the new union were as follows: Charles Moog, President; Wm. Bold, Vice-President; R. Schilz, Financial Secretary; Christ Reeles, Corresponding Secretary; Gustav Wickert, Treasurer. The first Executive Board was founded of the brothers as follows: President, Charles Moog; Ch. Bernhard, Gus. Wickert, Jos. Jahn, Andrew Prince, Frank Schumacher, Jos. Rausch, Pankruz Shoring, Fred Minzer. The first Arbitration Committee were: Ch. Moog, H. Walter, Jos. Jahn. This committee had to settle the first agreement which was put up by Local No. 15, with all the provisos of the Albany Lager Beer Breweries. The first monthly dues per member was 35 cents a month, which was raised later on to 40 and 50 cents, until to-day. This union is affiliated with the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States; and is also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Albany Label League, and with the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York. Local No. 15 consists to-day of a membership of seventy-three—seventy in employment and three out of work. The officers of Local No. 15 at the present time are as follows: President, Thomas Gitle; Vice-President, Christ Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Paul Kemmer; Financial Secretary, Jos.

Humler; Treasurer, Ed Brown; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jos. Berg; General Marshall, G. H. Louer.

No extra and particular difficulty between Local No. 15 and the Lager Beer Brewers of this city has been raised ever since this union came in existence, and we all hope and trust that it will be carried on in the same way in the future.

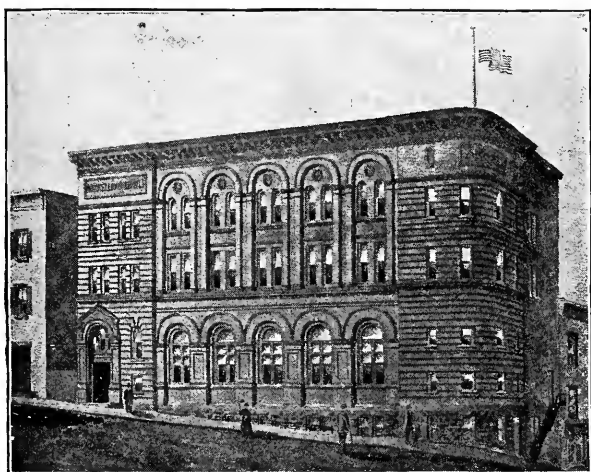
Rasp and File Workers Union No. 1.

Our object of organizing was first to protect ourselves from the abuse of unfair employers, and second securing and maintaining a fair standard of wages. Like all other unions, our union had at first a hard road to travel, but we were successful in our undertaking and to-day our organization is as prosperous as any other.

Stove Mounters Union No. 14.

Like many other crafts, the history of the Stove Mounters is one of organizing, collapsing and reorganizing only to go to pieces and, after a time to organize anew. For some years prior to the organizing of Union No. 14 the Stove Mounters were without even the shadow of an organization, with the usual resulting consequences of constant decreasing wage scale. Season after season witnessing a reduction in "piece" price, while "day" work had almost disappeared, in fact, was as a rule confined to "repair" work.

Thus matters continued until the fall of 1894, when a state of utter demoralization was reached. Efforts at organization had proved fruitless. It seemed as if the Stove Mounters had lapsed into a state of extreme hopelessness. All faith in organization appeared to be dead beyond resuscitation. Jealousy, doubt, mistrust reigned supreme. The nefarious "contract" system had been firmly established. Men sought by any and all means to obtain a "contract" so that they might drive, sweat and fleece their fellow workers, all for a personal gain of a few shillings more per week. But as has been said, "things must get worse before they can get



ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.



better," so too in this complete demoralized condition, another reduction staring them in the face, the Stove Mounters aroused themselves, determined to make one more effort to better their condition, to try once more the efficacy of organization, to again have a union. Those instrumental in starting the "ball rolling" were Fred Smith, Wm. M. Hacker and John C. Wieland who, having "felt the pulse" of the men and finding them ripe for action applied to Wm. McCabe, the then President of the Central Federation of Labor, for assistance, which was readily granted. A meeting was called December 7, 1894, but only nine men attended—all employes of the Perry Stove Co—timidity keeping many from attending the first meeting. Mr. McCabe addressed the meeting, John C. Wieland, presiding. On Mr. McCabe concluding, and after a few remarks by the chairman, it was decided to apply to the I. S. M. U. for a charter, which was in due time granted. The charter members were: John C. Wieland, Wm. M. Hacker, James Doyle, Fred W. Smith, Henry Hirsh, Jos. Wolbert and Steve Doyle. Another open meeting was held a week later, and two weeks after another, the upshot being that nearly all the active stove mounters in Albany were enrolled in the Union.

The first shop to be unionized, that is, the first firm to recognize the union, was the Perry Stove Co., Peter Blake, now deceased, and M. J. Gallany serving as committee, doing valuable work in obtaining recognition, and so Stove Mounters Union No. 14 was born. True, it has not emancipated its members from the thralldom of wage slavery, nor accomplished all that it might, but it has done this, it has prevented all attempts at further reduction. It has limited the employment of boys at the hazardous parts of this work; it has regulated to some extent the distribution of work; it has minimized the "dog eat dog" like attitude of the men toward one another; it has secured the recognition of the union by the employers, and up to the present time has been victorious in every conflict with the employers, the C. F. of L. rendering all aid possible, both morally and financially, to the Union in their efforts to

better their condition, P. J. Downey, President of the C. F. of L., being especially active in behalf of the Stove Mounters.

The first officers of the Union were: President, Fred Smith; Vice-President, Daniel Kinnary; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. M. Hacker; Financial Secretary, M. J. Gallany. The present officers are: President, Anthony Flanigan; Vice-President, Charles H. Mansion; Secretary, John J. Hayes; Financial Secretary, William F. Shea; Treasurer, Chas. Orth.

Tri-City Theatrical Stage Employes Union No. 29.

The Tri-City National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes was organized January 13, 1895, with twenty-five members, comprising the employes of the various theatres of Albany, Troy and Cohoes. The charter was received March 1st, 1895. The membership at present is forty-nine, and it is increasing in strength and membership every year.

The object of the National Alliance shall be the maintenance of a fair rate of wages for its members, and to see that only competent persons who are members of this Alliance are employed in the various theatres of Albany, Troy and Cohoes.

Tobacco Workers Union No. 34.

The Tobacco Workers Union No. 24 was organized July 31, 1896, by John M. Hayford of Cigar M. U. No. 68, with a charter membership of eleven. The following officers were elected: President, E. E. Richards; Vice-President, H. O. Booth; Financial Secretary, W. J. Donovan; Treasurer, S. P. Brown; Recording Secretary, John King. Our membership now is fifty, and have all the shops in the city using the label.

PREAMBLES.

Journeyman Barbers International Union No. 106.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The history of the Journeyman Barbers throughout the country has been but the record of constant struggle against oppression ; and

Whereas, Their trouble has arisen almost entirely from lack of unity and confidence in each other as workers, and misunderstanding the true causes of oppression ; and

Whereas, Unity guided by intelligence is a source of strength that can withstand all attacks, and that without intelligent organization we cannot acquire the discipline which enables us to act together, concentrate our strength, and direct our efforts toward the desired end, and also acquire the patience that enables us to wait for the results ;

Therefore, For the purpose of promoting such unity of sentiment and action among the Journeyman Barbers of America, and joining them closer together for mutual protection, we have organized the Journeyman Barbers International Union of America.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 274.

PREAMBLE.

It was formed in a national convention of Carpenters Unions held in Chicago, August 12th, 1881. Since then the United Brotherhood has grown to form a solid chain of 716 local unions, stretching from Nova Scotia to San Francisco and from Canada to Mexico, under one head, numbering thousands of members and constantly growing in strength and power as an organization.

The objects, to quote from its constitution, are :

“To rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, to encourage a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in

case of death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all our members."

The benevolent features of the United Brotherhood are such as should commend themselves to every thinking man. From January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1893, the United Brotherhood paid out to the widows and orphans of deceased members and to disabled members the sum of \$293,548 from the general fund. And in that time fully \$571,380 more were paid out of sick benefits from the funds of the local unions. The general benefits are graded according to the time of membership, and are at the rate of \$100 to \$200 for funeral benefit on death of a member; \$100 to \$400 in case of permanent disability, and \$25 to \$50 on the death of the wife of a married member. The total cost of maintaining these benefits is but a small trifle each month, and through the co-operation of all the unions in the United Brotherhood these various benefits are sustained.

While we do not believe in inciting strikes, yet when trade difficulties are forced upon us, we sustain our members to the bitter end. And in case our members are forced to strike, or are locked out by their employers, we pay \$6 per week strike benefit to each member. Our local unions assist members in distress, and to obtain work, and pay benefits in case of sickness or other mishap.

We are not a secret organization. We have no oath—only a simple pledge of honor. Such is the nature of the United Brotherhood. Hence we appeal to all carpenters and joiners to become members and help us in our work.

Coopers International Union No. 7.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, Organization being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, for this reason we have organized the Coopers International Union, and,

Whereas, The history of the coopers of this and all other countries has been but the record of a constant struggle against oppression, and,

Whereas, Unity guided by intelligence is a source of strength that can withstand all attacks, and without intelligent organization we cannot acquire the discipline which enables us to act together, concentrate our strength and our efforts toward the desired end, and also acquire patience to wait the desired results,

Therefore, For the purpose of promoting unity of ideas and action among the coopers of America, and joining them together for mutual protection, so that each and every member of the several local unions may be benefitted thereby, the Coopers International Union has been organized and consists of such delegates from such local unions of America as may indorse the Constitution and by-laws of said International Union and will pledge themselves to use every effort to secure by legitimate means the benefits that may be derived through co-operation with each other on all matters affecting our trade, and to that end we devote our attention to the following subjects:

1. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.
2. To prohibit the employment of children under 15 years of age.
3. To gain some benefits of labor saving machinery by a gradual reduction of the hours of labor.
4. To use all lawful and honorable means in our power to abolish the system of contract convict labor in the different States where it may exist.
5. To demand the enforcement of the foreign contract labor law, and the proper protection of our American mechanic as against imported pauper labor.
6. To demand a repeal of all conspiracy laws that in any way abridge the rights of labor organizations.
7. That we encourage the adoption of proper apprentice laws governing all branches of mechanical industries, and believe that such laws would tend to elevate the standard of American mechanism.
8. To demand better sanitary conditions for coopers working in the different packing and provision houses, oil houses, and all places where a large number of men are employed.

9. To secure from employers contracts recognizing the "Coopers' International Union of North America," regulating prices, and making their shops strictly union shops.

10. To co-operate with bosses to advance the price of making and the price of barrels when possible and practicable.

11. To secure employment of our members in preference to non-union men.

12. To settle by arbitration all differences that may arise between employers and employes. To use all lawful and honorable means in our power to abolish the system of contract convict cooperation in the different States where it may exist.

13. To encourage local unions to adopt apprentice laws governing all branches of our trade, as we believe that such laws would tend to elevate the standard of mechanism among coopers.

Stove Mounters Union No. 14.

PREAMBLE.

The object of this Union shall be the elevation of the position and the maintenance of the interests of the craft; the regulation of the prices paid for mounting, and all other things pertaining to the stove foundry business, in which the interests of the mounters, under its jurisdiction, may be involved, by rendering to each other that mutual advice and assistance which we may need in our avocation; to procure or furnish employment to a member who may need it when possible, and protect each other from the encroachments of wealth and power which may combine against us; to secure remunerative wages for our labor; to cultivate a proper understanding between employer and employed, thereby rendering mutual their interests instead of the conflicting opposition they have for so long and so much assumed.



PATRICK J. DOWNEY,
President, Central Federation of Labor.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

INCORPORATED 1897.

SAMUEL S. HATT, Pres.

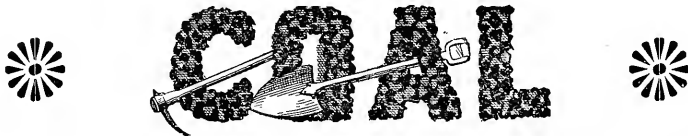
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JOHN D. SILL, Vice-Pres.

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WILLIAM MCCABE,
Treasurer, Central Federation of Labor.





THOMAS F. CAHILL,
Financial Secretary, Central Federation of Labor.

F. H. BASSETT,
PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGIST,

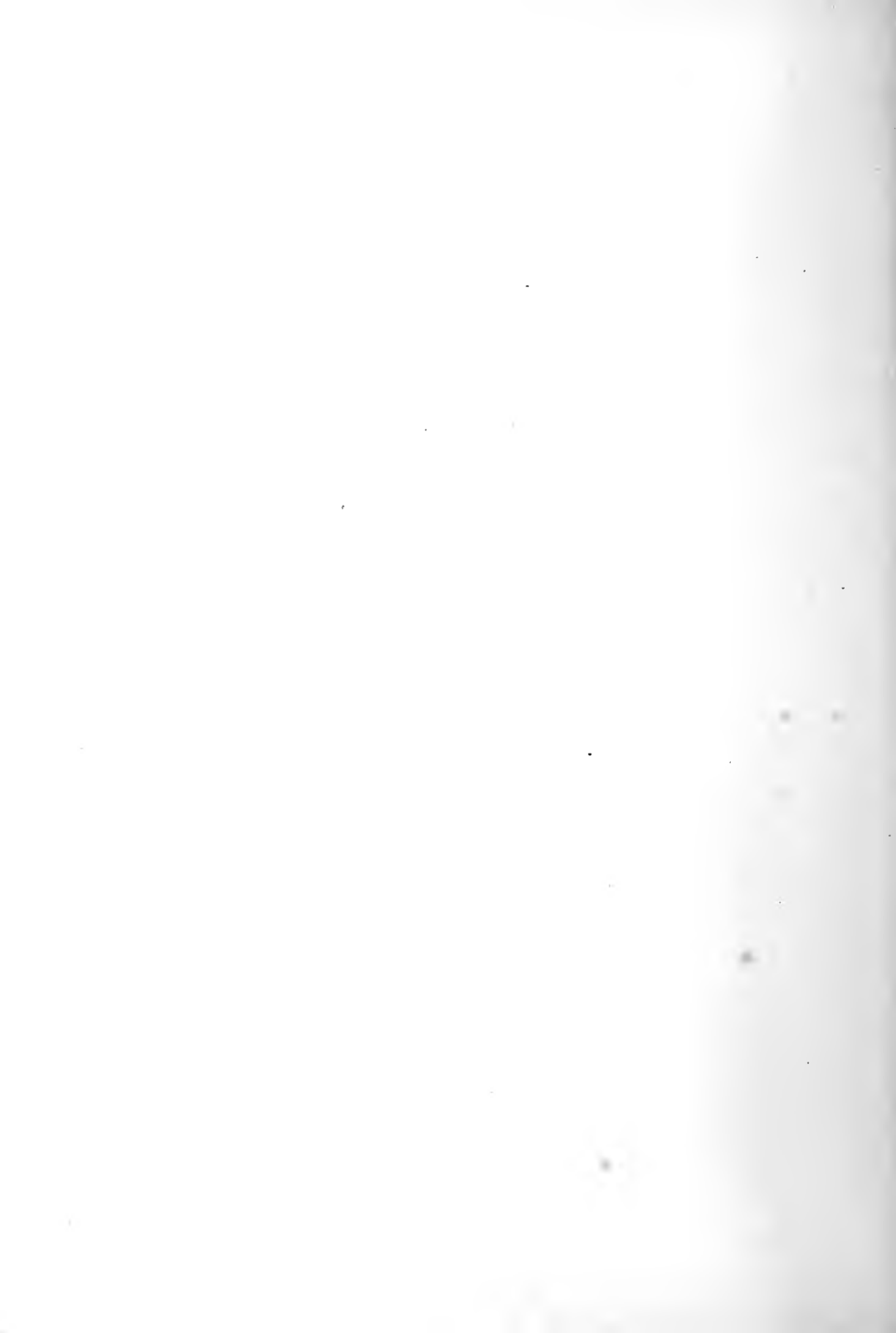
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CORNER VAN TROMP,

ALBANY, N. Y.



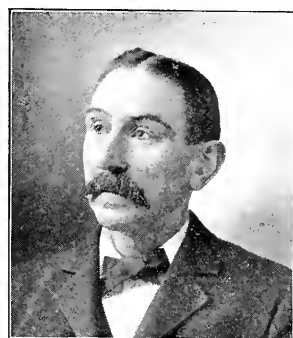
EARLY REED,
Recording Secretary, Central Federation of Labor.



HISTORY COMMITTEE.



JOHN C. SEEMANN.
(See Page 151.)



JOHN DONNELLY.
(See Page 169.)

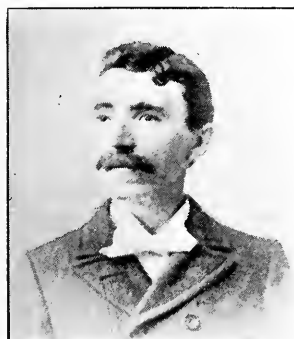
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Our sincere thanks are here tendered the History Committee, under whose able supervision this work was published, the successful issue of which is largely due to their individual efforts, in the compilation of matter contained herein. Should errors or omissions be noted,



WILLIAM McCABE.
(See Page 152.)

censure should not fall upon the committee. Their duties were laborious; their only reward, the hope that the public and unions may find food for thought in this collection of facts and figures, and that it may not prove less interesting than instructive.



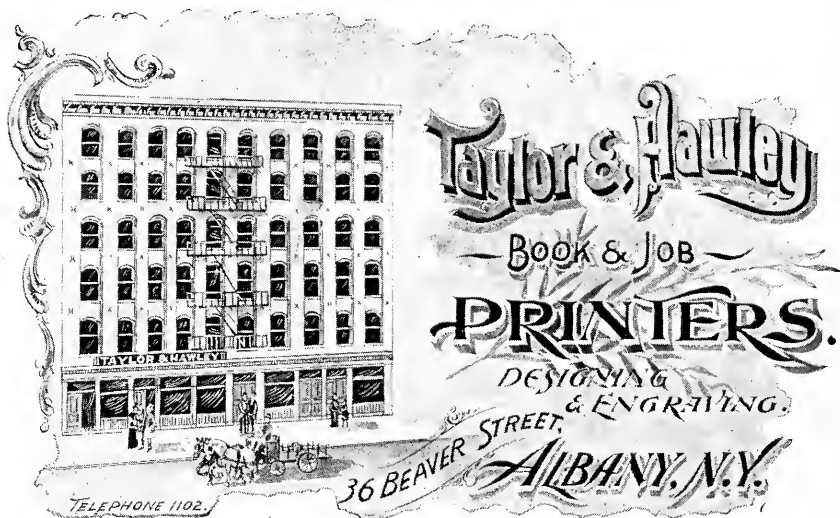
FRANCIS J. HEALEY.
(See Page 180.)



LOUIS F. IBACH.
(See Page 183.)

C. M. HAWLEY,

. . . SUCCESSOR TO . . .



L. H. BURDICK, MANAGER.

Ale and Porter Workers Union No. 129.



JOHN FITZGERALD,
President.



ISAAC GREYSTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

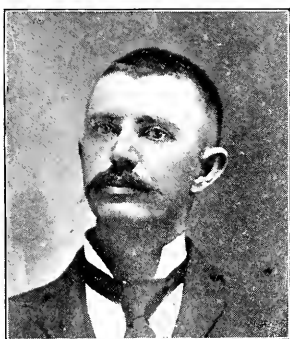
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 83.



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Vice-President.



CHARLES DANIELS,
Financial Secretary.



DANIEL POWERS,
President.



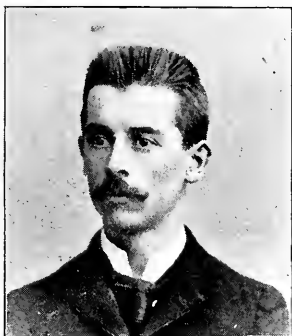
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Recording Secretary.



JOHN J. BURNS,
Treasurer.



Journeymen Barbers International Union No. 106.



PETER C. MYERS,
Vice-President.



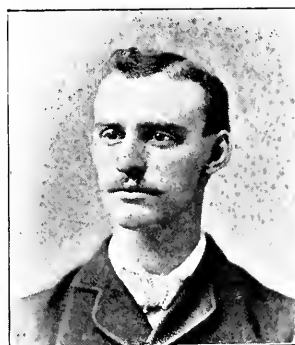
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Cor.-Fin. Secretary.



ADAM ALHEIM,, JR.,
President.



THEO. LEDERER,
Recording Secretary.



CHARLES FETT,
Treasurer.

Beer Drivers Union No. 88.



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President.



JOEL B. LINSLEY,
Vice-President.



DAVID HENRY MILLER,
Fin.-Cor. Secretary.



WILLIAM STRIEBEL, JR.,
Treasurer.

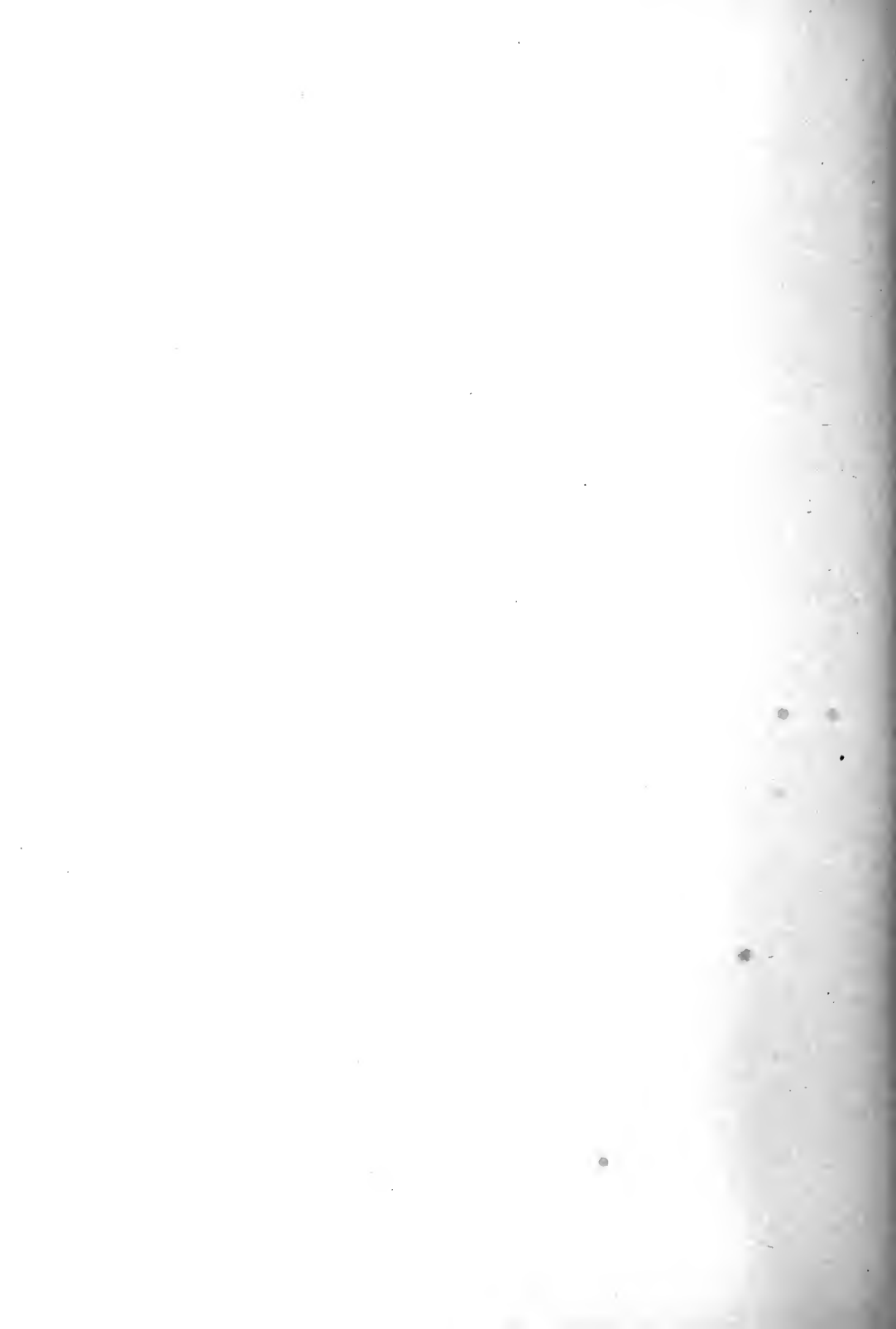


Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union No. 6.



JOHN FRANCIS SMITH,
Financial Secretary.

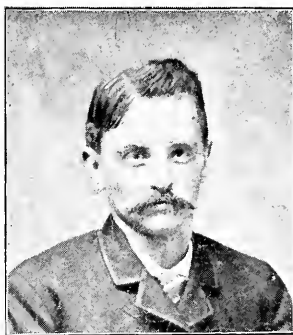
EARLY REED, President. Portrait will be found on page 111.



Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 274.



CHARLES W. GIBSON,
Vice-President.



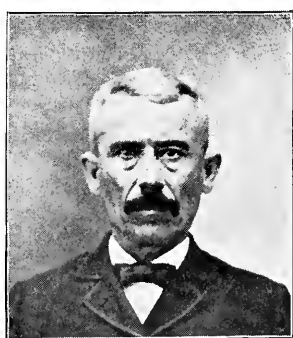
LYMAN B. HARVEY,
Financial Secretary.



ALFRED J. V. WERNER,
President.

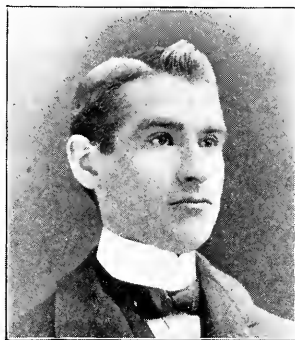


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Recording Secretary.



JAMES JOSEPH FINN,
Treasurer.

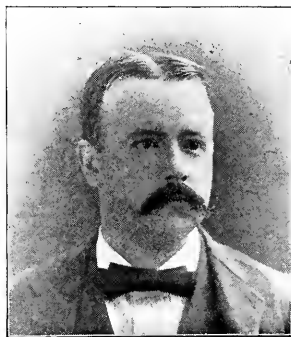
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JAMES HENRY McMANUS,
President.



GUSTAV A. HINTZ,
Vice-President.



JOHN H. DOLAN,
Financial Secretary.

JOHN C. SEEMANN, Chairman Finance Committee. Portrait will be found on page 105.

THOMAS F. CAHILL, Treasurer. Portrait will be found on page 109.

WILLIAM MCCABE. Portrait will be found on page 107.

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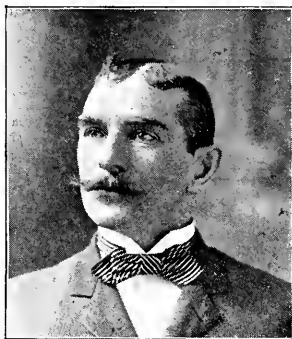
WOOD OF ALL KINDS.

40 DALLIUS STREET,

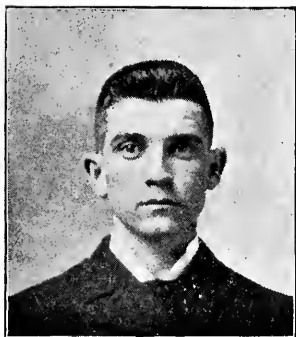
TELEPHONE No. 72. _____

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Financial Secretary.



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PATRICK H. HUGHES,
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FRANK B. WESTFALL,
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Recording Secretary.

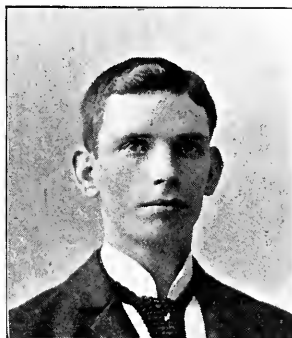


EDWARD RAFFERTY,
Treasurer.

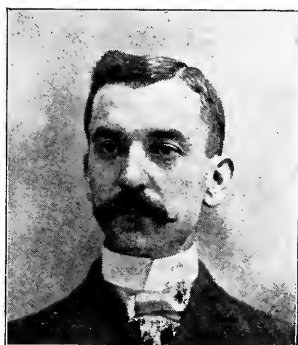
Journeyman Horseshoers Union No. 55.



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Vice-President.



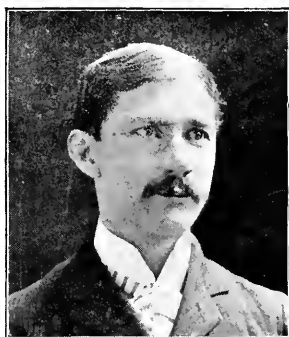
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Financial Secretary,



JOHN A. REGAN,
President.



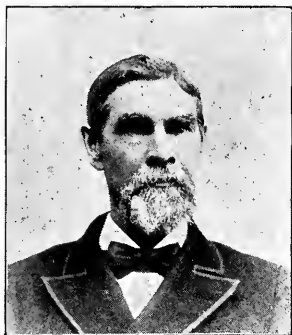
THOMAS F. LYNCH,
Rec.-Cor. Secretary.



MICHAEL J. GAFFNEY,
Treasurer.



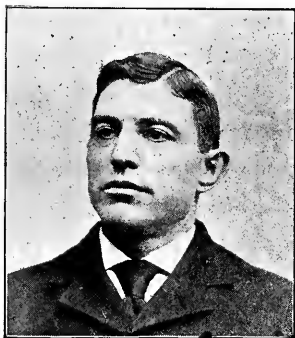
Iron Molders Union No. 8.



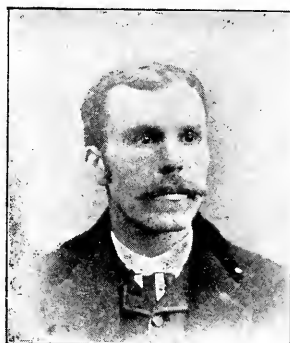
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President.



JOSEPH BELLOWS,
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JOHN J. CARROLL,
Financial Secretary.



DANIEL W. O'CONNOR,
Recording Secretary.



JAMES E. ROACH,
Corresponding Secretary.



JOHN J. CLAS,
Treasurer.



Lager Beer Brewers Union No. 15.



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JOSEPH HUMLER,
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Treasurer.



Plumbers Union No. 7.



JOHN H. DUDLEY,
Vice-President.



THOMAS FRANCIS PIERCE,
Financial Secretary.



THOMAS A. O'MALLEY,
President.



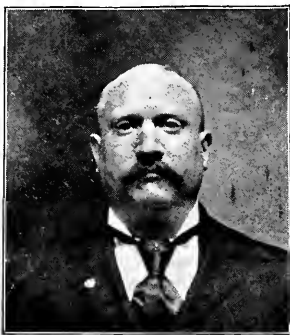
ROBERT THOMAS EAGEN,
Corresponding Secretary.



WILLIAM F. HAPP,
Treasurer.



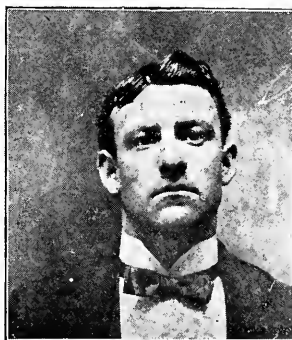
Rasp and File Workers Union No. 1.



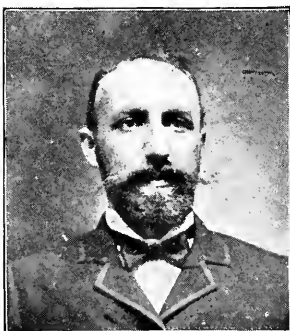
PHILIP EWALD,
President.



ELMER H. PROVETT,
Vice-President.



THOMAS CLEMENS,
Financial Secretary.



LOUIS F. IBACH,
Secretary-Treasurer.



Stove Mounters International Union No 14.



CHARLES H. MANSION,
Vice-President.



WILLIAM F. SHEA,
Financial Secretary.



ANTHONY FLANIGAN,
President.



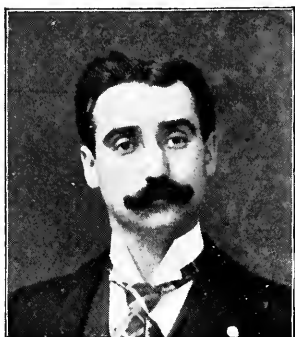
JOHN J. HAYES,
Secretary.



CHARLES ORTH,
Treasurer.



Tri-City National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees Union No. 29.



JAMES TIMOTHY FOLEY,
Vice-President.



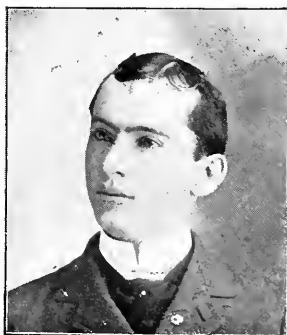
EDWARD B. WENNETT,
Financial Secretary.



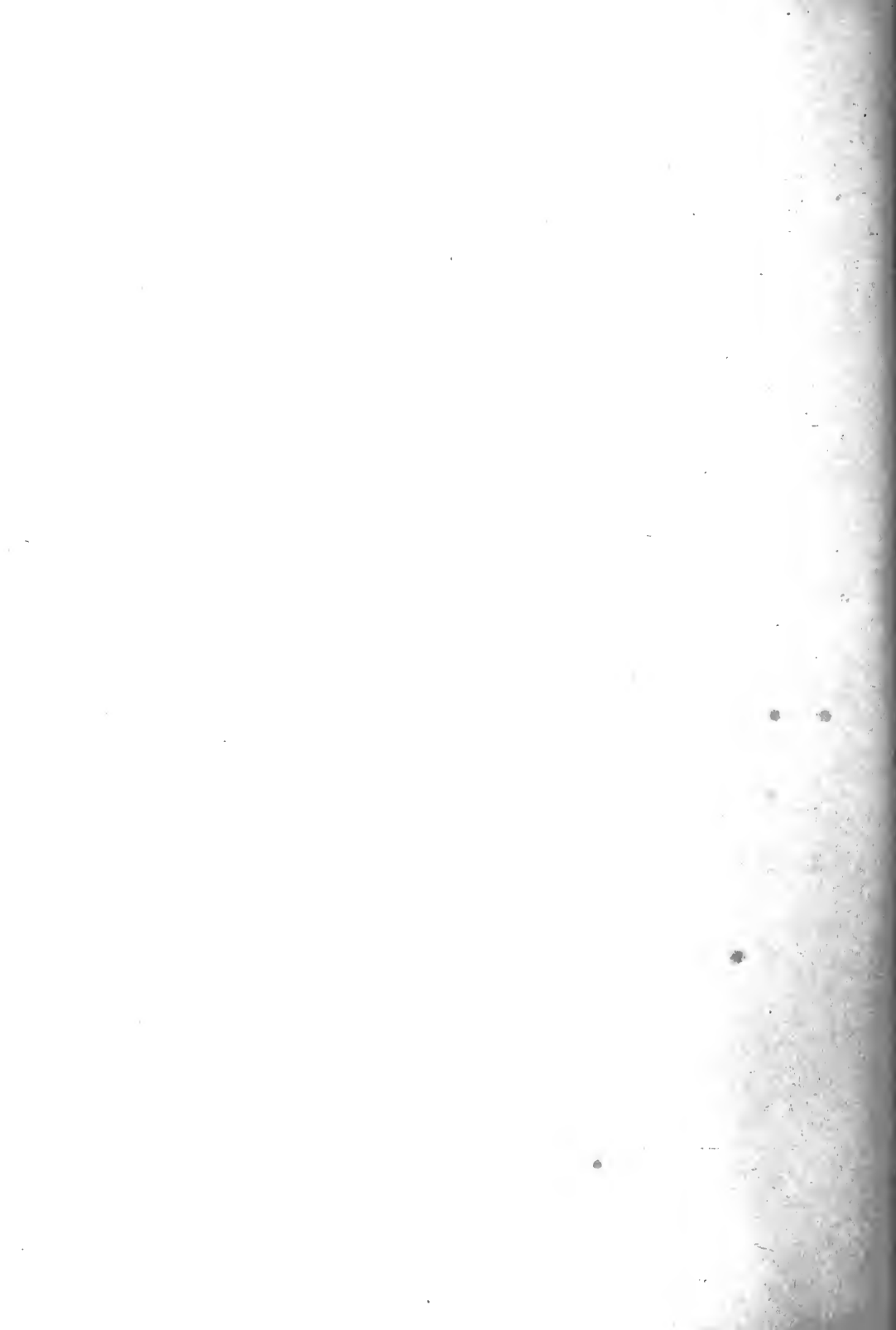
WILLIAM T. CORCORAN,
President.



FRANK E. BUSHNELL,
Recording Secretary.



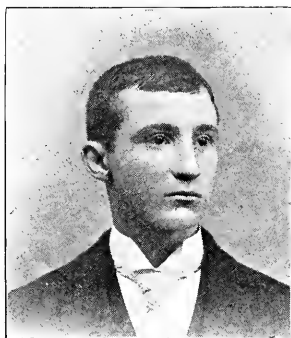
ALPHONSE LEMAY,
Treasurer.



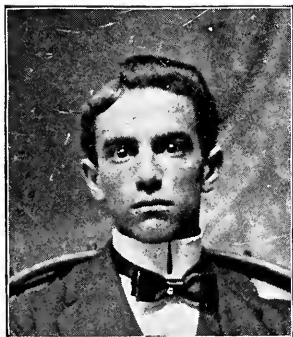
Tobacco Workers International Union No. 24.



EDWARD E. RICHARDS,
President.



FRANK J. APPEL,
Financial Secretary.



STEPHEN J. WEST,
Treasurer.



BIOGRAPHIES.

Patrick J. Downey, President of the Central Federation of Labor of Albany, was born in Ireland in the year 1864. His present occupation is that of a roofer.



PATRICK J. DOWNEY,
President, Central Federation of Labor.

He joined the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 83 in 1892, and represents that body as a delegate to the Central Federation of Labor.

Mr. Downey is a member of the Catholic Union, is single and resides at 45 Myrtle avenue. The presidency of an organization is

an office difficult to fill. Each of the many varied interests demand the most careful attention, and it is only by the exercise of constant vigilance that the executive of an organization can hope to make a creditable record. If this be true of a single society, how much more so is it applicable in the case of the Central Federation of Labor, an organization with which such a large number of unions are affiliated. It is an office, the leader of which, to be successful, must have a cosmopolitan idea of all shades of character and temperament. It is an office, the character of the leader of which must be beyond reproach and he must possess firmness and stability with which to carry him through the trying emergencies which are liable to arise at any time. It is but due and fitting to state that Mr. Downey has done much in the labor ranks of this city to better its condition. He has served his fellow men with unswerving loyalty and his long and unremitting struggle in the interests of the working classes has reaped its reward in having caused him to be placed at the head of the Central Federation of Labor in this city. Confident in his own acquirements and judgment and well equipped with the knowledge of his official duties he takes a prompt and firm stand upon all questions affecting the welfare of his varied organizations. It need scarcely be said that he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of all members of organized labor, both at home and abroad, for his uniformly successful career justly merits that implicit confidence and high esteem ever accorded an honest official. His work as President of the Central Federation of Labor has brought him into contact with the different labor organizations, and that his efforts in that office have proven satisfactory is attested by the standing of the Central Federation of Labor and unions affiliated therewith.

John C. Seemann, Vice-President of the Central Federation of Labor, was born in Albany, January 31, 1858. He joined Cigarmakers International Union No. 68 in October, 1879, and is one of the charter members. He held the office of president during the years



JOHN C. SEEMANN,
Vice-President, Central Federation of Labor.

1891-92 and '93, and at present is chairman of the Finance Committee. He is also a member of the history committee; represents No. 68 as a delegate to the Central Federation of Labor, and is a member of Ancient City Lodge No. 452 F. and A. M., and a P. G. in Mountaineer Lodge No, 321 I. O. O. F. Mr. Seemann is married and resides at 152 Bradford street.

William McCabe, the Treasurer of the Central Federation of Labor, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., June 4, 1858. His early occupation was that of cigar making, which vocation he is still engaged in.



WILLIAM McCABE,
Treasurer, Central Federation of Labor.

He became a member of Cigarmakers International Union No. 68 on February 15, 1881, and has served on the Executive Board, Finance Committee, and as Vice-President and President in his Local.

Mr. McCabe has held, previous to his election as Treasurer of the Central Federation of Labor, the offices of President for two years, Vice-President two years, and since 1892 has represented No. 68 as a delegate to the Federation. He is a member of Royal Arcanum

Council 697, is married and resides at 29 Elizabeth street. He is naturally of a retiring and quiet disposition, yet his study of the labor problem and the long years of servitude to the cause has made itself felt in his organizations. His long and continued terms of office is a constant reminder of the high appreciation in which he is held by his fellow men, for it is doubtful if there could be found a more painstaking and devout advocate of the cause. He is chairman of the History Committee, under whose jurisdiction this work is published, while the successful issue of this History was largely due to the keen interest and unremitting struggle Mr. McCabe manifested, and much of the data contained herein (for which the public is indebted) was obtained through his personal efforts.

Few acquainted with the vast and varied statistics, dates and subjects contained in this volume can realize the importance, and in fact the demands necessarily required of Mr. McCabe. It is to be hoped that his persistent and constant efforts through the many days, weeks and months during which time the compilation of this work has been in progress will be conscientiously and deservedly appreciated. We take this occasion to publicly thank him for all he has done to place in the hands of the public such information concerning labor organizations as will tend to bring both in closer and more harmonious relations. Personally, we thank him for his unswerving services to the Federation and the organizations represented, feeling that all appreciate his valuable aid while officiating in the duties entrusted to the committee.

Early Reed, the Recording Secretary of the Central Federation of Labor, was born October 14, 1855, in Orino, Ontario, Canada. His early occupation was that of a plasterer and to-day finds him following the same trade and serving as President for two years past of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union No. 6, having joined the union in 1880.



EARLY REED,
Recording Secretary, Central Federation of Labor.

Mr. Reed was Lodge Deputy in 1892; has represented No. 6 as a delegate to the Central body for nine years, also in the State Branch Convention in 1896 and in the convention of the B. and M. I. U., held in Peoria, Ill., in 1898. He also represented the Central Federation of Labor at the convention of 1894 of the State Branch and was chairman of the Legislative Committee for that year. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F. Is married and resides at 243 First street.

Thomas F. Cahill, the Financial Secretary of the Central Federation of Labor, was born October 12, 1857. He joined Cigar-makers International Union No. 68, September 17, 1879; is Treasurer of the same, also has served on the executive board and finance committee, and is a delegate to the Central body. He is a



THOMAS F. CAHILL,
Financial Secretary, Central Federation of Labor.

member of the A. O. U. W. and A. O. H., is married and resides at 141 Third street. His temperament, business acumen and intelligent qualities particularly fits him for the important position he holds on the staff of the Federation Executives. So highly is he esteemed by his fellow co-workers that he has been re-elected to the office of Financial Secretary unanimously each succeeding term

since he was first chosen, four years ago. Combined with a warm-hearted, whole-souled disposition, is a politely brusque, matter-of-fact conduct in the deportment of Mr. Cahill that invariably characterizes the man of finance; a man of few words, but prolific in good deeds, mindful at all times of the substantial welfare of all concerned. Such a man is Thos. F. Cahill, possessing the good will and high respect of all. His home life and citizenship are commendable in an eminent degree, inasmuch as men of his character are always found to be amongst the class who are known to men as valuable citizens in their chosen walk of life.

John Fitzgerald, whose photograph appears below is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1857. He is president of Ale and Porter Workers Union No. 129, which union he joined in 1886, and has been a delegate from that Union to the Central Federation of Labor. Mr. Fitzgerald is married and resides at 182 Green street. He is a member of the C. B. L.



JOHN FITZGERALD,

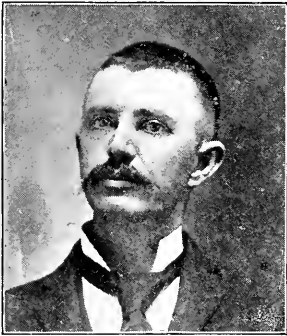


ISAAC GREYSTON,

Isaac Greyston was born in Belfast, Ireland, June 8, 1845. He became a member of Ale and Porter Workers Union No. 129 in July, 1892, and at present is the Secretary-Treasurer of the same, having been a delegate to the Central body and President of the Joint Local Executive Board of Albany and Troy. He is married and resides at 97 Dallius street. Mr. Greyston is a veteran and a

member of Post 121, G. A. R. department of N. Y. He was for twenty years a salesman and has been for many years employed as shipper in one of the leading breweries.

Daniel Powers, the President of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 83, was born in the year 1867 in the city of Albany. He joined his local in 1892 and has held the office of Vice-President. His early occupation was that of a tin roofer, which trade he has followed up to the present time. He is married and resides at 198 Myrtle avenue.



DANIEL POWERS.



JAMES H. GILMORE.

The Vice-President of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 83, James H. Gilmore, was born in Greenbush, February 19, 1857, and joined his local in 1889. In his early days he was a newsboy, and on June 22, 1877, served as an apprentice with the firm of Carlisle & Hill, finally becoming proficient in the plumbing and roofing trade. Mr. Gilmore being a popular politician of the 17th ward has served his party with distinction. He resides at 534 Third street and is married.

Peter J. Devlin, born in Albany, June 1, 1866, joined the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 83, as a charter member in 1892, and has for four years been its Recording Secretary. He is married and resides at 59 Providence street. Mr. Devlin is a member of C. M. B. A., branch 83.

On January 21, 1867, at Bath-on-the-Hudson, Charles Daniels was born. During his early days he was employed in a grocery store, later taking to the trade of tin and sheet iron worker. He is



PETER J. DEVLIN.



CHARLES DANIELS.

Financial Secretary of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 83, having become a member of that Union in 1893. He resides at 89 Lexington avenue, and is married.

The Treasurer of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 83, John J. Burns, joined the Union in 1892, and had in 1894 been its Recording Secretary. He was born in Albany in the year 1861. Mr. Burns is a member of several organizations in the city. Is married and residing at 45 Arch street.



JOHN J. BURNS.



ADAM ALHEIM,, JR.

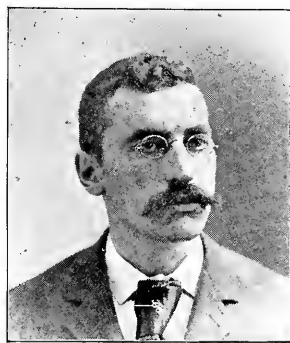
Adam Alheim, jr., President of Journeymen Barbers International Union No. 106 was born in Albany, January 30, 1873. On

October 7, 1892, he became a member of 106, soon after being elected its Vice-President and the following term became President, which office he has filled with satisfaction and distinction for seven terms. During his first term as executive the membership of the Union was more than doubled, thus proving the valuable results of his efforts in behalf of the organization. Mr. Alheim enjoys the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends. He resides at Bath-on-the-Hudson and is married.

Peter C. Myers was born in East Albany on July 12, 1870, and on July 5, 1892, as a charter member, joined Journeymen Barbers International Union No. 106. Being a regular attendant at all meetings his council was often solicited and he became the Recording Secretary. He is at present the Vice-President of his Union. Mr. Myers is married and lives on Catherine street. Barbers Union congratulate themselves on having secured the services of Mr. Myers as one of their delegates to the Trades Union Label League.



PETER C. MYERS.

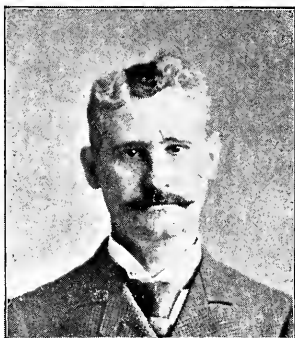


FRANK X. NOSCHANG.

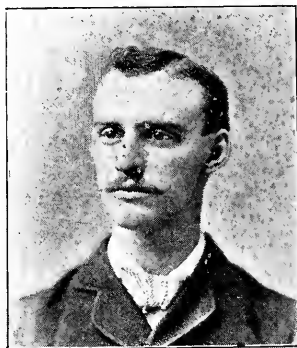
Frank X. Noschang, the Corresponding-Financial Secretary of Journeymen Barbers International Union No. 106 is a native of Albany, December 18, 1867, being the date of his birth. He is a charter member of his Union, having joined the same on July 5, 1892. At the first election held, he was elected to the office of Financial Secretary, and also a delegate to the C. F. of L. In July, 1893, he was made President and served three terms, and during the

same year represented 106 at the International Convention held in Cincinnati, also being a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Noschang was for two terms Vice-President of the C. F. of L., where he did efficient work for his Union. In 1895 he represented Barbers Union in the New York State Convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., where he was unanimously elected Treasurer of the State Association, which office he still occupies. Again, in 1896, while representing his local at the International Convention at Evansville, Ind., he was elected Fourth Vice-President, retaining that office to the present time.

Mr. Noschang, during his eight terms as Financial Secretary, has conducted the affairs of that office on strict business and economic principles, thereby establishing one of the strongest unions in the country. He is a conscientious and faithful official, enjoying the confidence of his fellowmen, and untiring in his efforts in their behalf. His services as a member of the Legislative Committee have been, through his aggressive work, successful, in that he secured for the tonsorial artists one day's rest each week from the perplexing cares of the remaining six. Mr. Noschang is married and residing at 308 First street.



THEO. LEDERER.



CHARLES FETT.

Theodore Lederer, born February 12, 1862, at Cincinnati, O., is the Recording Secretary of Journeymen Barbers International Union No. 106 and is a charter member of the same, having joined

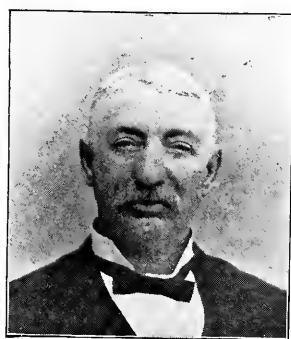
it July 5, 1892. He has held the office of Recording Secretary to the entire satisfaction of all for several terms. Mr. Lederer lives at 83 Westerlo street and is single. He is a delegate to the Trades Union Label League.

Charles Fett is a charter member of Journeymen Barbers International Union No. 106, having on July 5, 1892, joined the organization. Mr. Fett at present is the Treasurer of 106 and has held the office for seven consecutive years. He was born in Albany on October 13, 1861; is married, and resides at 7 Delaware street. Mr. Fett is a singer and a member of the St. Cecilia Society.

The President of Beer Drivers Union No. 88, Peter J. VanDeloo, has served as such for two terms. His early occupation was that of a carpenter, but in 1892 he joined Beer Drivers Union. He is a member of the Joint Local Executive Board of Brewery Workers, and also represents No. 88 as a delegate to the Central Federation of Labor. Mr. VanDeloo lives at 142 Broad street, is a native of Albany, was born April 3, 1872, and is married.



PETER J. VAN DELOO.



JOEL B. LINSLEY.

Joel B. Linsley in his early days was a merchant, but during later years joined Beer Drivers Union No. 88, and was Trustee for the year 1897, and at present is the Vice-President of the Union. Mr. Linsley was born in Albany, October 1, 1839, is married and resides at 14 Judson street.

The Financial-Corresponding Secretary of Beer Drivers Union No. 88, David Henry Miller, was born in Albany January 2, 1861, his early occupation being that of a farmer, and on March 10, 1892, he joined his local. He held the office of President in 1892, and is a delegate to the Central body, also Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Executive Board of Albany and Troy, and was executive officer in 1896. Mr. Miller is married and resides at 21 Yates street. Is a member of K. O. T. M. and P. D. F. R. V.



DAVID HENRY MILLER.



WILLIAM STRIEBEL, JR.

William Striebel, Sr., is a native of Zell Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born on November 11, 1844. He is the Treasurer of Beer Drivers Union No. 88, and was one of the charter members of the organization. He has held the above office for six years. Mr. Striebel came to America in 1864, and since 1872 has been employed by one of the large brewing companies of this city. He resides at 139 Myrtle avenue and is married.

The Financial Secretary of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union No. 6, John Francis Smith, was born in Albany, February 15, 1860, and in early days was a newspaper carrier, joining his local in the year 1884. Mr. Smith lives at 77 Catherine street and is married. He has occupied the office to which he was repeatedly elected

for eight years, and is a firm believer and advocate of the principles contained in the preamble of his Union, and his faithful services have been appreciated by all members of the organization.



JOHN FRANCIS SMITH.

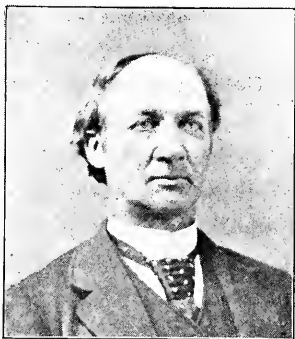


ALFRED J. V. WERNER.

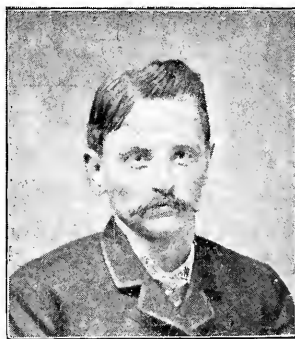
Alfred J. V. Werner, a native of Albany, was born May 10, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and early in life learned the carpenters trade, which he has since followed. In 1885 he joined the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 274. He was a charter member of Germania Council, being its first Vice-President, and the following term was elected to the office of President and has filled that office for three years. He is also Chancellor at present, the office being his for life. Mr. Werner is married and lives at 278 Second avenue. He is a delegate to the Central body, also Chancellor of the C. B. L.

Charles W. Gibson, State Organizer and Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was born in New York State in 1831, of American parents, reared a farmer's boy and apprenticed to the carpenter's trade in 1849. Shortly after that he did yeoman service in the Ten-Hour League. In 1856 he was foreman for C. W. Lesse, a specialty church builder in New York city. From 1860 to 1866 was in business for himself in Norwich, Conn. In 1866 he was Secretary of the Eight-Hour League in Norwich, 800 strong, and from that league went as delegate to the

first National Convention of the National Labor Union, which met in Baltimore, August 20, 1866. There he was elected the first national Secretary of that body, which did so much in uniting the previously scattered elements of the labor movement, and which is recognized as the lineal predecessor of the American Federation of Labor. In the discharge of his duties as Secretary he was highly commended for his zeal and sterling ability. As this fine old veteran, now past three-score and ten, circulated among the delegates at the Globe Hotel and compared the two periods of his thirty years' experience, the personal pride he felt in contemplation of this



CHARLES W. GIBSON.



LYMAN B. HARVEY.

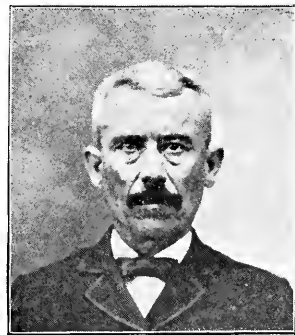
ripened fruit of the earlier sowing shone out frankly from his radiant face. Mr. Gibson wrote ably for the old time Trades Union papers in the latter part of the sixties, for such papers as the Chicago Workingman's Advocate, the St. Louis Industrial Advocate, the Coach Makers' Journal of Philadelphia, the National Workman of New York, and the Daily Voice of Boston. He was far in advance of the labor sentiment of those days, and is fully abreast with it now. He then advocated a unity of all labor interests, an eight-hour workday, independent political action, opposition to monometalism, paper currency, and many measures which since then have become the laws of our land. Mr. Gibson is married and resides at 676 Broadway. He has held the offices of Trustee, Auditor, Conductor and others within the gift of his local, and also belongs to various other societies.

Lyman B. Harvey is the Financial Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 274, and after early training in the carpenter trade under his father, who was then engaged in the carpenter business, joined his local on October 8, 1894. His first experience in the labor movement was with the K. of L. in 1886. He was at one time a delegate from his local to the Central body, and has for two years occupied his present office. Is married and lives at 492 Third street. Mr. Harvey is a member of Mountaineer Lodge No. 321, I. O. O. F., and has passed through the chairs of that organization.

Mark Parish was born May 20, 1854, in Brooklyn, and at the age of seventeen began the carpenter's trade. He joined his local October 1, 1894, serving as Auditor two terms and is the present Recording Secretary, having fulfilled the duties of this office for four terms. Mr. Parish was also delegate from local 274 Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the Central Federation of Labor. He resides at 33½ Sherman street.



MARK PARISH.

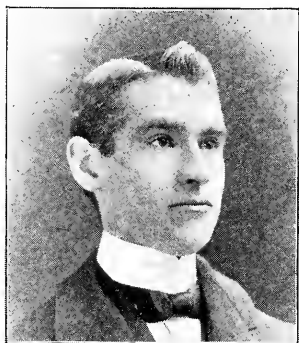


JAMES JOSEPH FINN.

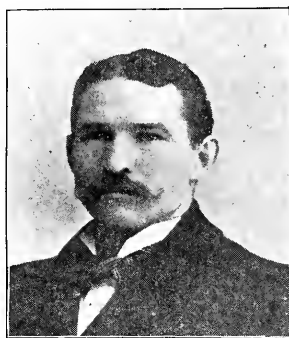
The Treasurer of Local 274 Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, James Joseph Finn, was born in Albany. He joined his local in May, 1887, and was President for seven terms, also a Trustee and Financial Secretary; was also delegate to the Central body. Mr. Finn is a member of the C. R. & B. A., Recording Secretary of Council 21, and has held the offices of Treasurer,

Vice-President and Trustee. He is married and resides at 337 Orange street.

James Henry McManus, the President of Cigarmakers International Union No. 68, is a native of Albany, and was born on August 10, 1870. His early occupation was that of a cigarmaker, and he has followed that vocation up to the present time. He joined his local September 7, 1889, and has been a member of the Executive and Label League Board for two years. Mr. McManus resides at 195 Orange street, and is a member of several organizations and societies of this city.



JAMES HENRY MCMANUS.



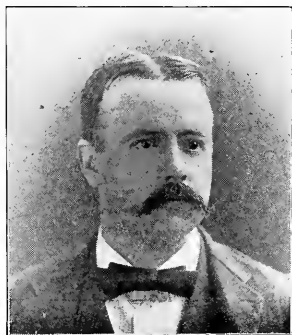
GUSTAV A. HINTZ.

Gustav A. Hintz, born in Germany on the 25th of October, 1869, is the Vice-President of Cigarmakers International Union No. 68, having joined the same on May 28, 1887. His early occupation was that of a tobacco stripper, and later he learned the cigarmaker's trade. Mr. Hintz advocates the thorough organization and principles of unionism. He resides at 33 Green street.

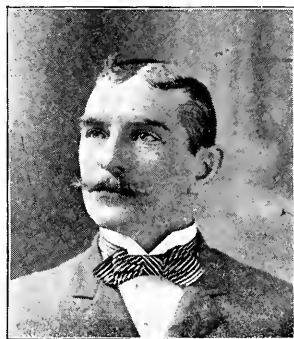
John M. Hayford was born in Rensselaer, December 2, 1856, and is now a resident of that place. He joined his local, Cigarmakers International Union No. 68, in 1879, on October 14. Mr. Hayford is the present Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows.

John H. Dolan, the Financial Secretary of Cigarmakers International Union No. 68, is a native of Albany and was born October

18, 1866. He joined his local July 14, 1883, and has at various times been a member of the executive committee, label committee and others. He has held the office of either secretary or treasurer of the Label Committee during its entire existence. Through the demands of this committee the adoption of the Union label on cigars has become almost universal. He also served on the conference committee, whose object principally was the advancement of the use of the label in Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Schenectady and vicinity. Mr. Dolan was also a member of the executive committee, which is one of importance and responsibility. He is married and resides at 7 Plain street. Is a member also of the C. B. L.



JOHN H. DOLAN.

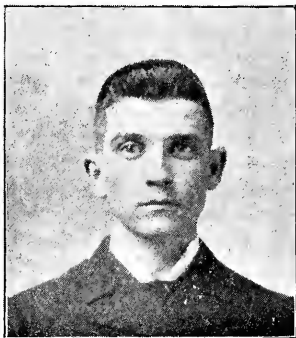


MICHAEL J. McCORMACK.

Michael J. McCormack, in 1853, was born in County Westmeath, Ireland. His early days were devoted to farming and stockraising and on June 25, 1897, joined the Coal-Handlers Protective Union No. 1. He has held the office of Vice-President, and at present is the President of that organization. Mr. McCormack is a member of the Young Men's Sodality Society of St. Joseph's Church, is married and resides at 79 First street.

John Joseph Lyng was born in the city of Albany in the year 1872. He joined Coal Handlers Protective Union No. 1 in June 1896, and in 1897 was the Corresponding Secretary of his local. He is at present the Financial Secretary, which office he fills to the

satisfaction of all. Mr. Lyng is married and lives at 62 Cherry street and is a member of the Young Men's Sodality Society of St. John.



JOHN JOSEPH LYG.

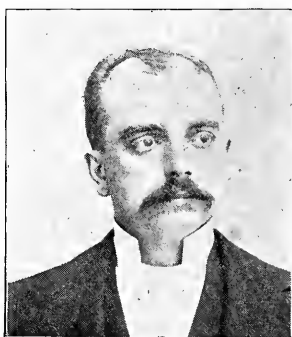


JAMES JOSEPH BEGLIN, JR.

James Joseph Beglin, Jr., the Recording Secretary of Coal Handlers Protective Union No. 1, was born in Albany, March 11, 1876. In 1897, on October 12, he joined his union, and, though young in years, is filling a responsible office in the local. Mr. Beglin is married and resides at 42 Arch street.



JOHN HENRY FARRELL.



FRANK B. WESTFALL.

John Henry Farrell is a charter member of Coal Handlers Protective Union No. 1, and is the present Treasurer of the same. He was born in Albany on June 4, 1863. Mr. Farrell is a member of Branch 10, C. R. B. A., is single and lives at 210 Broadway.

Frank B. Westfall, born in Eaton, N. Y., on June 17, 1865, is the President of Coopers International Union No. 7. He joined his union on the 20th of June, 1885, and represented that local as a delegate to the State A. F. of L. and Coopers Convention. Mr. Westfall was for three terms prior to January 1, 1898, the President of the Central Federation of Labor of Troy, and was a delegate to the joint convention of Workingmen's Assembly and State Branch in 1898 from the above body. In 1897 he was also a delegate representing Coopers No. 7 at the Coopers International Convention held at Cincinnati. Mr. Westfall is a member of Rensselaer Lodge 53, I. O. O. F., and John W. Mesbitt Encampment 100, I. O. O. F. He is married and resides at 2215 Sixth avenue, Troy.



FRANK COYLE.



JOHN DONNELLY.

Frank Coyle, the Vice-President of Coopers International Union No. 7 was born in Albany in 1872. In the year 1890 he joined Coopers Union, and in 1893 held the office of Financial Secretary, and has represented his local as delegate to the Central Federation of Labor and the Label League. Mr. Coyle's early occupation was that of a dry goods clerk, after which time he learned the coopers trade. He is a member of the Catholic Legion and resides at 63 Elizabeth street.

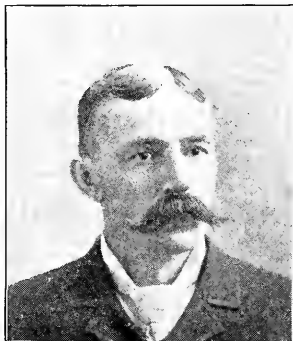
John Donnelly, the Recording Secretary of Coopers International Union No. 7 is a native of Albany, was born on May 31, 1847. Mr.

Donnelly joined his local in 1864 and was President of the same from 1881 to 1884. He has been a delegate from his union to the Central Federation of Labor for the past ten years. He has followed the coopering trade, having begun the same when sixteen years of age. Mr. Donnelly is a member of the History Committee and also recording secretary of the C. M. B. A. No. 153. Is married and resides at 31 Mulberry street.

Patrick H. Hughes was born in Ireland in 1842. His first occupation was clerk in a grocery store, finally learning the cooper trade and joining Coopers International Union No. 7 in 1864. He was Financial Secretary from 1868 to 1875 and at present holds the same office. Mr. Hughes is married and resides at 39 South Ferry street. He is a member of C. M. B. A. 153.



PATRICK H. HUGHES.

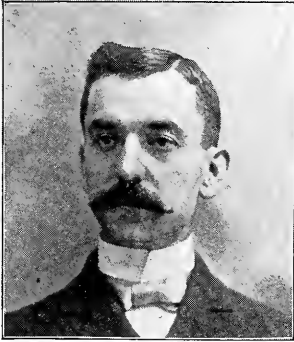


EDWARD RAFFERTY.

Edward Rafferty, a native of Albany, was born in 1849. He joined Coopers International Union No. 7 in 1870, having at the age of fourteen begun the coopering trade. At one time he was a delegate representing that organization in the Central Federation of Labor. In 1889 and '90 he was President of that Union and at present is the Treasurer of the same. Mr. Rafferty is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, is married and resides at 105 Vanworst street.

The President of Journeymen Horseshoers Union No. 55, John A. Regan, was born on June 24, 1866, in Utica, N. Y. On May

20, 1893, he joined the Union and has served the Union efficiently as its executive officer, advocating at all times union principles and methods. Mr. Regan resides at 70 Hawk street and is married.

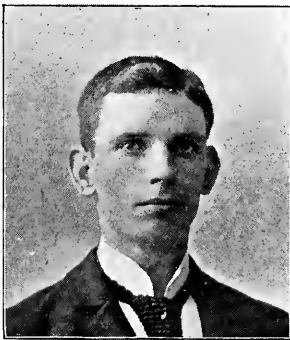


JOHN A. REGAN.



ROBERT TUTT.

Robert Tutt, the Vice-President of Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 55, joined the union in September, 1894. He was born March 17, 1863, in London, England. Mr. Tutt was Trustee of the London Horseshoers Union for seven years, and served on the committee during the amalgamation of the four locals. He was Treasurer of Local 55 in 1896 and 1897. Mr. Tutt is married and resides at 27 Jefferson street.



JAMES WILLIAMSON.



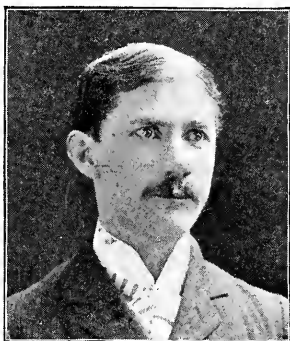
THOMAS F. LYNCH.

The Recording and Corresponding Secretary of Journeymen Horseshoers Union No. 55, Thomas F. Lynch, was born in Albany

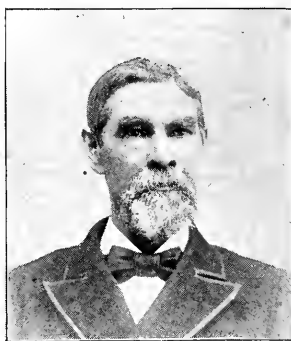
on September 9, 1875. He became a member of the local on February 6, 1896, and was elected to the office of Vice-President. During his official terms he has served his union satisfactorily to all. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Catholic Union of Albany, is married and resides at 42 Philip street.

James Williamson is a native of Ireland, having been born in County Armagh on May 24, 1874. On July 16, 1897, he joined Journeymen Horseshoers Union No. 55 of this city, and is the Financial Secretary of the union. He is also a Delegate from the organization, representing them in the Central Federation of Labor. Mr. Williamson resides at 205 Jay street.

Michael J. Gaffney was born in Liverpool, N. Y., on May 15, 1865. He joined Journeymen Horseshoers Union No. 55 in 1893, and in 1895 was the Vice-President of that organization. At present he is the Treasurer of the Union. His early occupation was that of a bookbinder. He is a delegate to the Label League. Mr. Gaffney is single and resides at 70 Chapel street.



MICHAEL J. GAFFNEY.



MICHAEL DAY.

Michael Day, President of Iron Molders Union No. 8, was born in Ireland on September 29, 1843, but came to this country when a boy. He served his apprenticeship at the trade of iron molding in the foundry of Rathbone & Kennedy, the present Rathbone Stove Works, and when the union was organized in 1859 became one of its members. During the civil war Mr. Day's patriotism prompted

him to enlist and he joined the United States navy in 1863, serving until the close of the war. Mr. Day has always been one of the most prominent members of the union and enjoys the respect of all the members. While ever watchful for the best interests of the organization and its members, he also has the moral courage when necessary to use his influence in favor of conservative action, and his advice always commands attention. He was for twelve consecutive years on the Board of Trustees and was a delegate from No. 8 to the National Convention held in Chicago in 1895. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Mr. Day is a widower and resides at 92 Orange street.

Joseph Bellows, the Vice-President of Iron Molders Union No. 8, was born in Albany, N. Y., on July 9, 1866, and attended the public schools of his native city until 1882, when he entered the foundry of Rathbone, Sard & Co. to serve an apprenticeship at stove molding.



JOSEPH BELLOWS.



JAMES E. ROACH.

On the conclusion of his apprenticeship in 1886 he joined the union, always being a faithful and loyal member. He has served the union in many useful capacities, being a delegate to the Central Federation twice, now serving his second term in that body, and in June, 1897, was elected Vice-President for the term of one year. He is a widower and resides in the city of Rensselaer, opposite Albany.

James E. Roach, the Corresponding Secretary of Iron Molders Union No. 8 and the representative of the National Union in the

local, was born in Ireland on August 29, 1862, and came with his parents to this country when a child. He served his apprenticeship at stove molding in Doyle's Eagle Foundry, and in 1885, the year of the great strike in the foundries of Rathbone, Sard & Co., he was initiated a member of No. 8. Almost from the day his membership began he took an active and prominent part in the affairs of the organization. Space will not permit us to give a sketch of his services in detail. He was prominent and mainly instrumental in gaining the following reforms and benefits for the members from the foundry proprietors: The Furnishing of Free Tools, Establishment of a Noon-Hour Law, A Local Graded Death Benefit, Weekly Due System, and also various minor reforms. His most prominent service, however, was the long, tireless warfare he waged against the system of convict competitive labor which had existed in the prisons of the State, and it is not too much to claim that no wage-worker did more than the subject of this sketch in forcing the agitation which ended in the overthrow of the accursed contract system and the adoption of the McDonough amendment to the constitution. Mr. Roach is a man of indomitable will, great force of character, energetic and able. He has represented his union at several National Conventions, has for years represented it in the Central Federation and does so at present, and for many terms enjoyed the honor of being No. 8's president. He has represented No. 8 several times at State Labor conventions and the late Convention of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York recognized his prominence and ability by electing him State Organizer. He is employed at his trade in the foundry of Rathbone, Sard & Co. He is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, is married, and resides at 91 Dallius street.

Daniel W. O'Connor, Recording Secretary of Iron Molders Union No. 8, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on April 8, 1854. In 1859 he removed with his parents to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he attended the public schools of that city until 1870, when he entered the foundry of H. W. Bullard & Company as an apprentice to the trade

of Iron Molding. He completed his apprenticeship in 1874. This was during the continuance of the great financial panic of that period, and, trade being at a low ebb, the subject of our sketch and another graduated apprentice were let go, the firm wishing to keep in employment the molders with families depending upon them. In 1875 he went westward and secured employment in Detroit. While there he became a member of Iron Molders Union No. 31, and soon became prominent in its councils. He represented No. 31 in the Trades Assembly of Detroit, and at the outbreak of the great strike of 1881 of the stove molders he was a leading member of the



DANIEL W. O'CONNOR.



JOHN J. CARROLL.

strike committee. Satisfied after a few months that the strike was lost, he came East again and secured employment in the foundries of Rathbone, Sard & Company, under the jurisdiction of Union No. 8. As a member of his union his course has ever been on the side of conservative action, and often in the face of fierce opposition, his moral courage has asserted itself in defense of his convictions. He has occupied several positions of prominence in the union, and in addition to being Recording Secretary, is also one of the representatives of No. 8 in the Central Federation of Labor. He is a regular contributor to the columns of the Iron Molders Journal, and has written much on the prison labor question for that publication. On March 1, 1898, he received an appointment as Special Agent to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of the State of New York, he having

passed the civil service examination required by the State. He was, in addition, endorsed for the position by nearly all the officers of the State Workingmen's Federation and by the Central Federation of Albany. He is a member of Division No. 2, A. O. H., is married and resides at 163 Second street.

John J. Carroll, the Financial Secretary of Iron Molders Union No. 8, was born in Albany on the 25th of February, 1865. Mr. Carroll comes honestly by his trade, for his father was an iron molder and was one of the founders of Iron Molders Union No. 8 in 1859. In 1886 Mr. Carroll joined his local, and though quiet and unassuming he has always been a loyal and reliable member and officer and is popular with all. He was a trustee of his local in 1895 and '96. He is a member of John Tracey Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion. Is married and resides at 9 McCarthy avenue.



JOHN J. CLAS.



THOMAS GIETL.

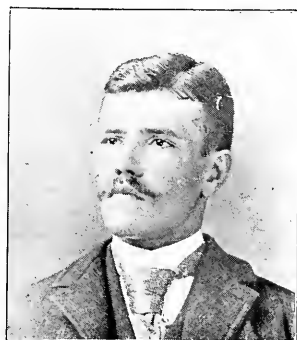
John J. Clas was born on August 19, 1859, in Albany and joined Iron Molders Union No. 8 in 1883. His early occupation was that of a silver gilder, but later learned the trade of his father, who was an iron molder and one of the founders of Iron Molders Union No. 8 in 1859. Mr. Clas was Trustee in 1894 and is the present Treasurer. He is an energetic, thorough union man, attending to the duties of his office in a quiet but satisfactory way. He is a member of Germania Council No. 10, Catholic Benevolent Legion. Is married and lives at 20 Stephan street.

Thomas Gietl, the President of Lager Beer Brewers Union No. 15, was born in Germany October 26, 1862. He joined his Union in 1894, and served as a delegate from his local to the Label League. He is a staunch believer in the principles of unionism, and has done much to further the cause of his organization. He resides at 136 Sherman street.

The Vice-President of Lager Beer Brewers Union No. 15, William Christian Schmitt, was born on July 23, 1871, in Nassau, Germany. He joined Local 15 in 1893, and has been an efficient and loyal officer, always striving to further the interests of his union and fellow men. Mr. Schmitt is married and resides at 24 Jefferson street. He is a member of other societies and organizations in Albany.



WM. CHRISTIAN SCHMITT.

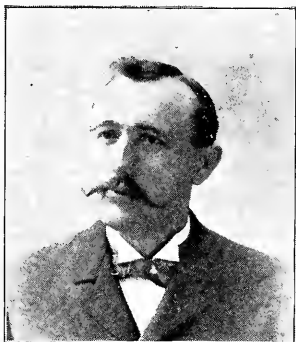


JOSEPH HUMLER.

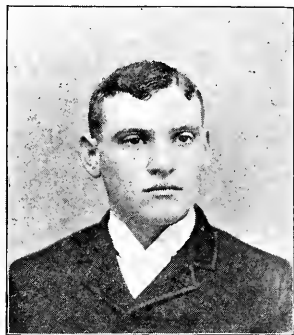
The Financial Secretary of Lager Beer Brewers Union No. 15, Joseph Humler, was born in Kurtzfeld, Germany, on March 29, 1869. He joined No. 15 in June, 1893, and was a delegate to the Label League in 1897-'98. Mr. Humler is an earnest worker in his local, is a member of various societies and is married, residing at 228 Myrtle avenue.

Paul Kemmer, the Corresponding Secretary of Lager Beer Brewers Union No. 15, is a native of Germany and was born February 13, 1862. He joined his local in 1892, and in 1893 was the Financial Secretary of the organization. During his terms of office he has given unquestionable and valuable services to the Union. Mr. Kem-

mer is married and resides at 78 Bassett street. He is a member of several societies.



PAUL, KEMMER.



EDMUND BRAUN.

Edmund Braun was born on November 22, 1869, in Thundorf, Germany. He became a member of Lager Beer Brewers Union No. 15 in the year 1890 and was elected to the office of Treasurer, in which capacity he is now serving to the entire satisfaction of the organization. He is a prominent member in church societies, is married and resides at 186 Morton street.



JOSEPH WHITE.



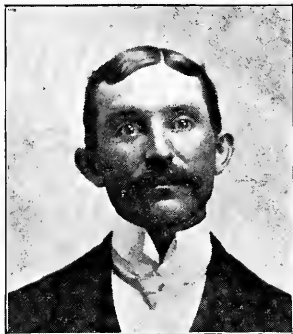
WILLIAM GAGE NORRY.

Joseph White, the President of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators No. 201, is a native of Albany, and was born in 1868, on January 6. He joined the Brotherhood on June 25, 1897, and

is a conscientious and persistent worker in behalf of his union, looking carefully after the good and welfare of all. Mr. White is married and resides at 279 Central avenue. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W.

The Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators No. 201, William Gage Norry, was born October 25, 1872, in the city of Boston. He became a member of the Union November 26, 1897, being elected to the office he now holds. Mr. Norry is single and resides at 14 Ten Broeck Place.

Louis J. Currier, the Recording-Secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators No. 201, was born in Plattsburgh on April 11, 1868. He received his education in the public schools and at the age of twelve began working at the painters trade. In 1888 he was appointed driver of the hook and ladder truck in North Adams, Mass. He joined Local 201 on May 26, 1897. Mr. Currier is married and resides at 149 Grand street.



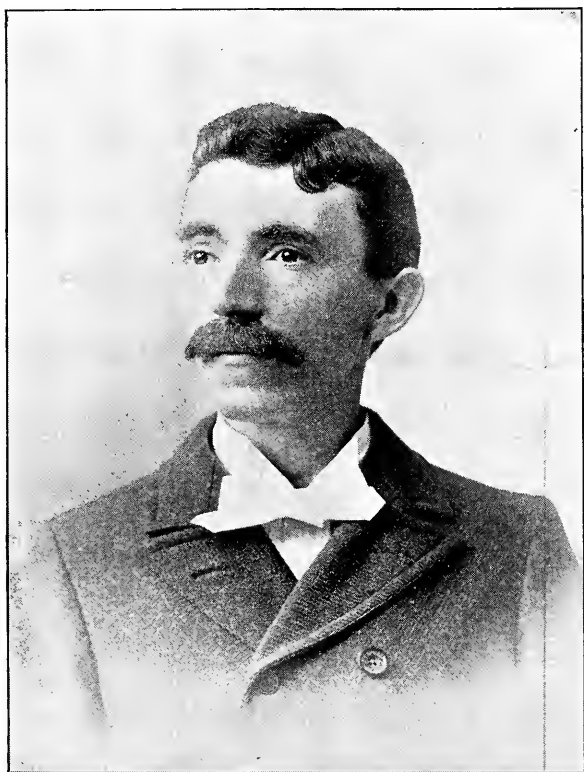
LOUIS J. CURRIER.



WILLIAM E. CRANDELL.

William E. Crandell, born in Waterford, N. Y., March 6, 1864, is the present Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators No. 201. Mr. Crandell joined his union on May 26, 1897, and was elected to the important and trusty office above mentioned. He enjoys the confidence of the members of his organization whom he has faithfully and conscientiously served. He resides at 183 Eagle street and is married.

Francis J. Healey of the History Committee was born in the city of Albany December 6, 1864. His occupation is that of a printer. He is a member of Albany Typographical Union No. 4. Mr. Healey has served Typographical Union No. 4 upon the following committees; Proposition, Finance, and is now holding his third term as a



FRANCIS J. HEALEY.

member of the Executive Committee. He has served No. 4 in the councils of the Federation of Labor for the past six years, holding the office of Vice-President and editor of Official Record, the official organ of the Central Federation. He represented No. 4 at the convention of the Workingmen's Federation for 1898. At the session of the Labor Editors held in Albany in January, 1898, he represented the organ of the Central Federation and at the election of

officers was elected Third Vice-President of the Labor Press Association of the State of New York for the year 1898.

The President of Plumbers Union No. 7, Thomas A. O'Malley, was born in Albany on July 17, 1865. He joined the union when it was first organized and was elected to the office of Recording Secretary, and is now a Delegate representing his local in the Central Federation of Labor. At the convention held in Albany in 1897 he was elected First Vice-President of the N. Y. and N. E. Assembly of Journeymen Plumbers, and was also elected a delegate to the Convention of N. Y. and N. E. Assembly held in the City of Brooklyn on May 20, 1898. Mr. O'Malley is married and lives at 131 Lark street.



THOMAS A. O'MALLEY.



JOHN H. DUDLEY.

John H. Dudley, the Vice-President of Plumbers Union No. 7, was born January 30, 1869, in Albany. He is a charter member of the organization and has always taken an active part in the success of the labor movement and of his local. He is single and resides at 64 Orange street.

Robert Thomas Eagen was born in Albany in 1866, on April 13. He was a charter member of the organization and has held the offices of president and vice-president in his local. He is at present the Corresponding Secretary, and his occupation that of inspector of plumbing. Mr. Eagen is a member of C. B. L. and A. O. H. Is married and resides at 112 Philip street.

The Financial Secretary of Plumbers Union No. 7 is an Albanian by birth, born on November 15, 1871. Thomas Francis Pierce joined his Local in 1894, and since his election to the above office has looked closely and efficiently after the interests of the organization. Mr. Pierce is married and resides at 111 Philip street.



ROBERT THOMAS EAGEN.

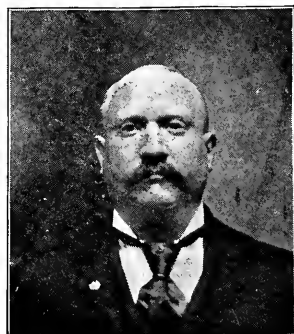


THOMAS FRANCIS PIERCE.

William F. Happ, the Treasurer of Plumbers Union No. 7, was born in Albany, December 9, 1872. He is a charter member of the Union and an earnest worker and faithful officer, at all times pains-



WILLIAM F. HAPP.



PHILIP EWALD.

taking and judicious in caring for the financial interests of the organization. Mr. Happ is single and resides at 189 Jefferson street.

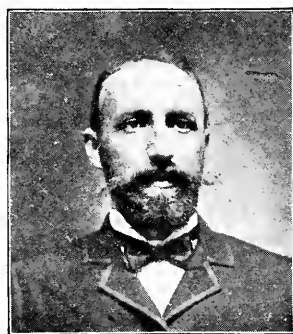
The President of Rasp and File Workers Union No. 1, Phillip Ewald, was born in Albany, May 24, 1867. He is a charter mem-

ber of his union, the same having been organized in 1894. In 1895 and '96 he was vice-president of the Local, and is now a delegate representing that body in the Central Federation of Labor and has been such for two years. Mr. Ewald served five years in the National Guard, State of New York, and received an honorable discharge. He is married and resides at 139 Broad street.

Vice-President Elmer H. Provett was born August 19, 1861, in Johnstown, N. Y., and was a charter member of Rasp and File Workers Union No. 1 when it was organized in 1894. He is also serving his third term as Delegate from his Union to the Central body. Mr. Provett joined the labor movement in 1885 in Newark, N. J., and was a charter member of the File Workers Relief Association in that city. He resides at 74 Arch street.



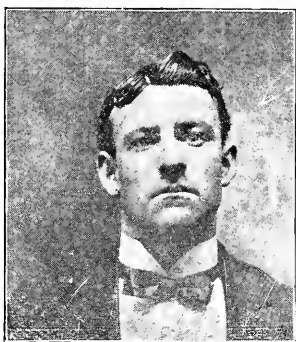
ELMER H. PROVETT.



LOUIS F. IBACH.

Louis F. Ibach, the Secretary-Treasurer of Rasp and File Workers Union No. 1, was born on August 26, 1861, in Remscheid, Germany. He came to this country twenty years ago and has always taken an active interest in the labor movement, and is a charter member of his local and has been its delegate to the Central Federation of Labor since the organization of the union in 1894 and was President for two terms. Mr. Ibach is at present serving his second term as a member of the Executive Board and is also a member of the History Committee. He is an active member of the Knights of the Maccabees, is married and resides at 18 Delaware street.

Thomas Clemens was born in the city of Albany February 28, 1877, and is the Financial Secretary of Rasp and File Workers Union No. 1. He has always taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the success of the labor movement and has served satisfactorily in the office he now holds. He joined his local in 1895. Mr. Clemens is single and resides at 40 Franklin street.



THOMAS CLEMENS.

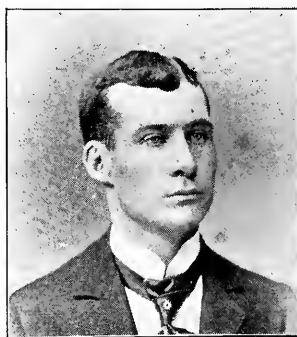


ANTHONY FLANIGAN.

Anthony Flanigan, the President of the Stove Mounters International Union No. 14, joined the Union on December 21, 1894. Mr. Flanigan has made an excellent and satisfactory presiding officer, and is ever watchful of the affairs and best interests of the organization. Mr. Flanigan was born in Albany on July 9, 1869. Is single and resides at 15 Van Woert street.



CHARLES H. MANSION.



WILLIAM F. SHEA.

The Vice-President of Stove Mounters International Union, Charles H. Mansion, is a native of Albany, born on October 28, 1862. He

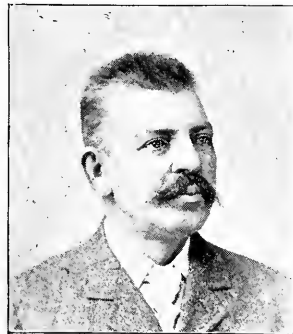
joined the Local on October 21, 1894. Mr. Mansion is an earnest and conscientious worker in the cause of unionism. Is married and resides at 721 Fourth avenue.

The Financial Secretary of Stove Mounters International Union No. 14 was born in Albany on September 25, 1872. William F. Shea joined his local on December 21, 1894, and in 1897 was the Treasurer of the organization. His early occupation was that of a grocery clerk. He is a member of the North End Wheelmen's Club and resides at 808 Broadway.

John J. Hayes, the Secretary of Stove Mounters International Union No. 14, an Albanian by birth, was born on July 15, 1869. His early occupation was that of a dry goods clerk, later learning the stove mounters trade and joining his Union on December 21, 1894. Mr. Hayes is a well known stage dancer, having appeared several times in Albany and in various parts of the State. He holds the championship of Albany as a jig and reel dancer. Is single and resides at 35 North Lark street.



JOHN J. HAYES



CHARLES ORTH.

Charles Orth, born in Albany on November 27, 1854, is the Treasurer of Stove Mounters International Union No. 14. He joined his Local on December 21, 1894, and his services have been appreciated by his fellow-members in appointing him to the financial office of the Union. Mr. Orth is married and resides at 17 Emmett street.



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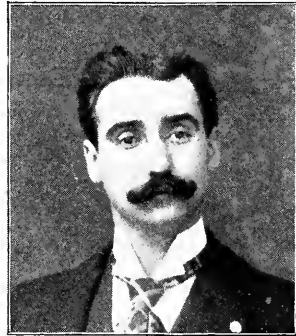
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WAX	& ZINC
ENGRAVINGS	ETCHINGS

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William T. Corcoran, the President of the Tri-City Theatrical Stage Employes Union No. 29, was born in Troy on January 6, 1869. His early occupation was that of a baker, and in 1895, on January 13, joined his Union. Mr. Corcoran represented No. 29 at the Convention of the State Branch A. F. of L., held in Albany in 1896-'97, also at the Convention of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York in 1898. He is a member of T. M. A. No. 27 and resides at 79 Congress street.



WILLIAM T. CORCORAN.



JAMES TIMOTHY FOLEY.

The Vice-President of Tri-City Theatrical Alliance No. 29, James Timothy Foley, was born in Albany October 30, 1868. He is a charter member of the organization, having joined the Union January 13, 1895. Mr. Foley is a member of several societies, is married and resides at 89 Beaver street.



FRANK E. BUSHNELL.



EDWARD B. WENNETT.

Frank E. Bushnell was born on March 21, 1865, in Albany. He became a member of Tri-City Theatrical Alliance on October 21,

ASHLEY W. COLE, President.

A. J. DITTENHOEFER, Vice-President.

CHARLES F. JAMES, Treasurer.



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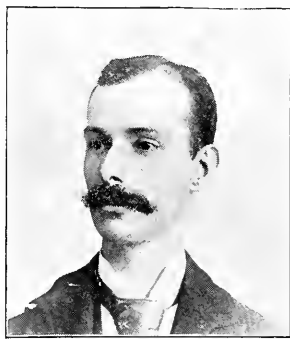
1895, and is the present Recording Secretary. Mr. Bushnell has been an active member of the organization, and has served the members of the same in his official capacity with entire satisfaction. He is married and resides at 1421 First avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

The Financial Secretary of the Tri-City Theatrical Alliance was born in Troy on September 5, 1862. Edward B. Wennett is a charter member of the Union, though early in life followed the trade of a painter and decorator. He is at present the stage manager at Rand's Opera House of Troy. He is a member of Premier Council No. 20 K. of P., and Newark Lodge No. 28 Theatrical Mechanics Association of Newark, N. J. Is married and resides at 9 Seventh avenue, Troy, N. Y.

Alphonse LeMay, the present Treasurer of the Tri-City Theatrical Protective Union, was born in Troy on July 9, 1871. He joined the Union in January, 1896, and has efficiently served the Union during his term of office. Mr. Le May is a member of Mount Zion Lodge F. and A. M. No. 311 of Troy, and also of the 12th Separate Company N. G. N. Y. Is married and resides at 311 Jacob street, Troy, N. Y.



ALPHONSE LEMAY.



EDWARD E. RICHARDS.

Edward E. Richards, the President of Tobacco Workers Union No. 24, was born in West Suffield, Conn., on February 26, 1863. He is one of the charter members of the Union and was elected its first President on July 31, 1896, and has served in that capacity

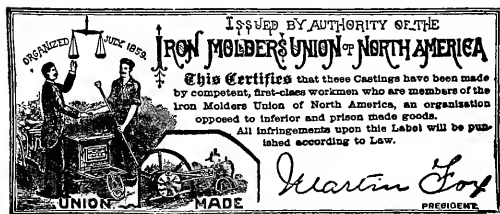
UNION LABELS.



HORSESHOERS SHOP CARD.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED.



BARBERS UNION SHOP CARD.

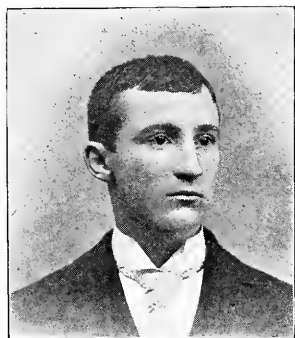


SHEET METAL WORKERS.



continuously to the present time. He is a delegate from his Union to the Label League. He is a member of several societies, is married and resides at 213 Second street. He has held his present position with F. Shields & Son since May, 1876.

Frank J. Appell, the Financial Secretary of Tobacco Workers Union No. 24, is an Albanian by birth, being born on February 3, 1876. He joined the Union on July 31, 1896, and was Seargeant-at-Arms that year. Mr. Appel has been active in the interests of his Union. Is married and resides at 78 Delaware street.



FRANK J. APPELL.



STEPHEN J. WEST.

The Treasurer of Tobacco Workers Union No. 24, Stephen J. West, is a native of Albany and was born on June 26, 1876. Since July 31, 1896, when he joined his local, he has been alive to the best interests of the organization and served the union faithfully in handling its finances. Mr. West is single and lives at 7 Osborne street.

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We unite because we must. It is not a matter of sentiment or charity, it is one of business. True, the blood tingles on beholding the brutalities of our industrial chaos; but while this is an incentive, it is not the foundation of our unionism. We are trade unionists because there is no other agency that will secure for us good wages, a short workday, partial independence in the present, and sometime, we hope, complete.

No other agency! A bold statement. Can we prove it?

Problem: To secure the product of our labor.

Not a school of economic thought, and there are many, but acknowledges the necessity of union to attain as well as union to hold when attained. One individual cannot lift ten hundred weight; ten individuals can do so with ease. History avouches it. All evidence and experience make the claim of unity axiomatic.

In this instance, then, a union of what? Of all classes? Landlords, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, wageworkers, such as make up a political party? No; the first two exploit us—we cannot unite with them. The third is a tool of patronage, on sale; he will “tear a passion to rags” for pelf—him, too, we must exclude. The fourth and fifth, fellow-sufferers of ours, with them we would combine against the first; but they will not. They think they can get more by keeping us, their patrons, down. Are we left, then, to unite with our fellow-wageworkers?

But wait! We overlook the professions—ministers, physicians, scholars, editors. Capable men! Intelligent, conversant, select! But with creditable exceptions, lukewarm followers; not leaders. Men of bottled opinions.

So,—wageworkers! And they? Robbed, deceived, damned! Scoffed at, shot at, jailed! Unanimous, of course? Men of similar

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ideas, purposes and means? Hardly. Rather, men of vastly different ideas, purposes and means, to be similarized in action. Men—progressive, tardy, commanding, resisting, liberal, dogmatic, heretical, orthodox, selfish, radical, conservative. Opinions, all shades. A union of “all sorts and conditions of men.”

Manifestly, it is impossible to unite these on any composite program. As well talk of an equilibrium of faculties, as Andrews puts it, despite the law of individuality. Impossible in any event but for—self interest—the powerful lever of mutual want, the product of their labor. There is no diversity of opinion on this. To secure it they will combine on certain methods within certain limits. Such methods must necessarily be simple, and the limits narrow, but not incapable of expansion. They will not be as narrow as the narrowest, or as broad as the broadest. They will be average, with an upward tendency, due to the education which must follow exchange of ideas and contact. The standard will be continually advanced by the dishonest yielding to the honest, in deference to that natural law, the sense of right: the enlightened will elevate the ignorant; the bark of the radical, answered by the growl of the conservative, will modify both; the arbitrary, the resisting, heretic and orthodox, will temporarize, agree to disagree on cherished views and work on common ground. Any attempt to overstep this limit by force will result in lukewarmness, will break the bond of Union. Conscience will go on strike.

The maximum of organization, of “universal variety in unity,” can only be secured by the minimum of coercion; and no matter what the organization may be, it can accomplish but little without numerical strength. The mass will rule despite tangents. Such is the liberty of society. That is not progress which breaks from the ranks because of its tardiness. It may be magnificent, courageous, but it is not war. Sooner or later the retreat must be made. The folly of such is apexed when they attack the masses of their fellow-sufferers, as do some anarchists, state socialists and others. The most they can do is to disrupt, defeat union, and then later, when

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wiser and exploded, get off the union track, or back into the fold and teach, if their foolhardiness has not discounted their usefulness. This ability to break should only be exercised when coercion is attempted.

So, then, we must have union, which must be numerically strong, which must be of average desire, and which will be educational, flexible and hence progressive. Such is the highest form of organization that man can achieve, built upon common ground, along which its pathway must be traced; and such is the—Trade Union.

We will secure the product of our labor by the progressive trade union.

Trade unions are progressive? Yes; both progressive and slow. Slow because they have the mass to educate, and progressive because of their education. During the past decade the trade union has found "common ground" upon many new ideas. Whether they are all correct or not we will not now discuss. Suffice to say, they evidence flexibility, expansion and the progressive tendency. Such are: nationalization of what are thought to be inevitable monopolies, mines, railroads, telephones, telegraph; municipalization of street cars, light, water; abolition of land monopoly; abolition of money monopoly; direct legislation; Australian ballot and others. All of these has the trade union endorsed and advocated, showing conclusively its limits are not fixed, and that it is ready—must adopt that which is accessible to its members. Its present aims and methods are well known; it will adopt others just as the education it so widely disseminates levels down the hills and fills up the gaps in the minds of its members. Its possibilities are bounded only by lack of knowledge and the non-unionist. No criticism of the trade union can be made that does not apply to the whole working class. When the time arrives that results can be achieved by new methods they will not be new to the trade union.

And that is why we unite.

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PHILOSOPHY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

BY GEORGE E. MCNEILL.

The phenomena of the labor movement startles the rich, the comfortable, the indifferent, and many of the professional classes, because of the prevailing ignorance of its cause, its direction and its results.

The thunder of the denunciation of wage-slavery startles the possessor of wealth, opportunity, and position into fear for the structure of society. The lightening of the awakened hate of the unpossessed, and the tremor of the earthquake of despair, are to the lords of industry, commerce and finance, as unexplainable as natural phenomena is to the savages of the plains and jungles.

The labor movement is born of hunger; hunger for food, for shelter, warmth, clothing and pleasure. This hunger provokes activities for the possession of the desired objects. The congregation of men develops other appetites and desires, increasing in number and quality; each satisfaction awakening an aspiration for the possession of the opportunities and enjoyments of a higher manhood. The appetite for coarse food, rude shelter and meagre clothing, and debasing pleasures, is succeeded by the aspiration for more and better. The aspiration for the better creating the desire; the desire forcing the demand, and the demand compelling the supply.

Men are born possessed with the unalienable right, not only of life and liberty, but to the pursuit of happiness, and the labor movement is the outward expression of the instinctive appreciation of these rights. In savage life, the organization of the tribe; and in so-called civilized life the organization of the nation, and the higher inner organizations, religious, fraternal and economic, are the growths from the root of human hunger for the attainment of the higher happiness.

In the movement of humanity toward happiness each individual seeks his ideal often with stoical disregard of the happiness of others.

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The savage man delights in the infliction of torture upon his victims. The civilized man delights not in the torture of his weaker brother, but is satisfied to partake of the results of the torture of those who are made contributors to his pleasure.

First families in the Eastern States were participants in the profits of the slave trade, and first families of the Southern States were participants with the slave pirates of the East. The war dance of the savages about the burning body of their prisoner is the same in spirit as the insane conduct one witnesses at the stock exchange in times of great excitement.

The savage man enslaves the woman, and the wife who should be the inspiration of the home becomes the drudge. The civilized man enslaves the wife or daughter of a less fortunate brother. Tribe wars against tribe, nation against nation, race against race, and the individual man against his brother.

Possession is said to be nine points of law; in nine cases out of ten it is an evidence of a theft committed, and the giving back of a beggarly part in the sacred name of charity, is a confession of a guilty responsibility.

The labor movement commenced with those who by the crudest form of association, agreed to mitigate each others woes and to resist the common oppressors. It has from most remote antiquity developed along the line of the increasing aspirations, wants and demands of the most moral and intelligent of its classes.

From its dawn it has been semi-religious, semi-political and industrial. Its religious life has been and is a protest against the mammonized interpretation of religious truth, yet through all times holding to those principles and superstitions that were protective to the interests of the many.

The idealist who promised future rewards and blessings, and the practical reformer who promised immediate relief or remedy, found many followers, and of Him, who united the idealist and the practical reformer, it is said: "The common people heard him gladly."

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As the ranks of the labor movement are composed of the controlled classes, they necessarily are opposed to their controllers. This fact explains the reason for the political side of the movement, whether under monarchical or republican forms of government.

The political phase is more distinctively emphasized where the opportunity for the expression of idealisms on political economic lines is suppressed, and because men are more easily united against political tyranny than they are against the more dangerous power of economic oppression. Political systems are national—the wage system is universal. The industrial phase is the ground work, the prime factor. In every division of the grand army of labor, its motto and war cry, everywhere and at all times the same, “More! More! More!”

In religion more heaven, in politics more power, in industry more wealth; but it is always bread first, not that by bread alone men can receive the fulness of life, but that by bread first the other good things are more easily obtainable.

“Give us this day our daily bread,” is the universal prayer. The labor movement insists not only upon daily bread for the future, but bread for this day, now.

The laborers say, we want the kingdom of Heaven (of equity and righteousness) to come on earth, but we want an installment of that heaven now. In these days they are not crying for the “manna from Heaven,” but they do protest against the withholding of corn from the poor and the robbery of those who toil.

A strike for more wages, more leisure, and for greater happiness, is not a phenomenon to be investigated in the study, or by congressional committees, as a comet is investigated by astronomers.

The strike is a part of the wage system just as much as the brake is a part of the necessary equipment of a railroad train. There are three kinds of strikes—the “why,” the “how,” and the “when.” The first asks why do you seek to reduce wages; the second, how is it you are making so much money, and we are not; and the third,

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when shall we have an advance in wages and a reduction in the hours of labor, and a fuller, freer life?

A strike is a suspension of business for the discussion of those questions, and it is the only way to compel a careful consideration of the question. The brakes stop the production of wealth, that better speed and safer progress may come through the increased power of the many.

The want of more and the demand for more is the active motive of human advancement; material civilization is high or low in the ratio of the satisfaction of this demand. Enlightened civilization is dependent upon the right direction of the aspirations, wants and demands of the many.

Material civilization rests upon the want of more, regardless of the wants of others, and the demands for more at the cost of another's sacrifice. This civilization gave us Egypt, Rome, Greece and Athens. It gave us the slave trade, chattel slavery and the civil war. It gives us to-day, this wonderful exhibition of a labor robbing prosperity. Magnificent buildings, time cost, saving machinery and process, club palaces for idlers and hovels for workers. It makes vice profitable, rewards gambling enterprises, stultifies the moral sentiments, laughs at religious restraint and mocks at political rectitude.

The industrial system rests upon the devil's iron rule: "Every man for himself." It is an unexplainable phenomenon that those who suffer most under this rule of selfishness and greed should organize for the overthrow of the devil's system of government.

The organization of laborers in Trade Unions recognizes the fact that mutualism is preferable to individualism; that the golden rule "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," means a greater return of happiness to each through the co-operation of all.

Examined by the light of all past history, individualism as a factor in the progress of civilization is a failure. Millionaire prosperity is short lived; institutions resting upon such a base must fall.

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The labor movement is a self-evident fact; it sprang from human needs and aspirations, and grew in power as animal needs developed into social needs. So it will grow until the needs of the diviner man become the potent factor in the development of the full measure of man's highest possibilities.

A new interpretation of the old truth, "That the chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever," reads that the glorification of God is in the re-instatement of man to the likeness of God; that to enjoy God forever, all things must be directed toward the securing for all the largest measure of happiness.

Economically considered, the labor movement is the operation of the law of God through the ages. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and God gave command over all the things of the earth to man, not to a man or a class of men, but to all men.

A man's time is for his use with others for the subordination of nature to his and their development; and human development will always be limited or handicapped by the failure to develop the poorest equipped mortal.

Men who are compelled to sell their time are slaves to the purchaser. Men who control their time to the good of others are free men. Freedom means ability to serve others with others for the good of all. Slavery means the service with or without others to the pleasure of a class or individual.

Tracing causes to the depth of human experience, the labor movement rests upon the truth of the universal sovereignty of man over his environment.

The man who produces anything that is for the good of man, has a natural lien upon that product, and a social lien upon the product of all, as all have a social lien upon his product.

The law of the labor movement may be slated to be:

1. Appetite.
2. Hunger.
3. More appetite and
4. More hunger.



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Inordinate appetite begets savagery, and will commit any crime to satisfy its lusts even temporarily; but as the satisfaction of lust or inordinate appetite finally destroys the appetite and the pleasure of its satisfaction, so any system based upon the motives or activities of inordinate desire must be and is self-destructive.

Appetites directed and governed not by others through force, but through others by love, always increases the pleasure of satisfaction and the power of the renewal of desire.

The labor movement is the directing power over the natural tendency toward inordinate lusts, and its cry for more and more, is the evidence of the renewed appetite that gives life.

In the progress of the movement of the army of manual laborers toward the promised land of peace, plenty and good will; all hindering and opposing forces are contented with and removed. The overflowing streams whether of humanity or of water will sweep all before them.

Laborers restrained by chains of iron or of superstition or of ignorance, or by social ostracism, or political or industrial dependence, are simply a pent up force that may break loose with unrestrained, destructive power.

The appetite of to-day is for better food, better houses, better clothes, better pleasures, in the ratio of the wisdom of the direction and power of membership of the organized labor movement.

China has organization, oath and superstition bound, but no organized labor movement. Hunger has been stultified not satisfied, compressed not expressed.

The labor movement of Germany and France is now emerging from force repression. If its expression is at some times fantastical and fanatical, it is but the natural result of the rebound.

In England and these United States we find the highest development of the labor movement on practical lines of idealistic promise. Parliaments and Congresses have bent their ears to catch the sound of its advancing tread.

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Religion that once assumed the dictator's garb now gives promise that some day it will assume the attire of honorable service with and for humanity.

The potent influences of moral sentiment are active. Labor organizations are broadening and advancing on historic Trade Union lines.

The movement will be manifest by new phenomena, student observers will see the relation of the new phase to the old law. From raw to cooked food; from nakedness to clothing made of skins; from caves to tents, marking the first era—the lowest condition. Then the cultivation of food products, the making of clothing from fibre, and the building of houses, marking the second.

The congregation of the people brought about by permanent residence led to organizations on lines of mutual interests, and the order of civilization commenced.

The production of clothing and shelter awakened new aspirations that broadened the wants and stimulated the demands for the higher degree of happiness.

In the towns where the processes of production entered, the order of division of industry in crafts so acted and re-acted in the multiplication of wants, that steam came as naturally as rain falls, to speed the processes, and then the modern labor movement commenced.

In the transition from hand to machine methods, laborers were displaced and demoralized. The home gave way to the factory. The ponderous loom could not be worked save by strong muscular effort; but the power loom and its adjuncts found work for infants of six and eight years of age. The obstructive and destructive force of organized laborers led to legislative interference and partial relief.

The conflict of aggregation against aggregation, competitor against competitor, interest against interest, locality against locality, now becoming manifest, will solidify laborer with laborer, Union with Union, and soon for the first time in history, the wage laborer's organizations will obtain industrial power and find in the farm-owners some common ground of agreement.

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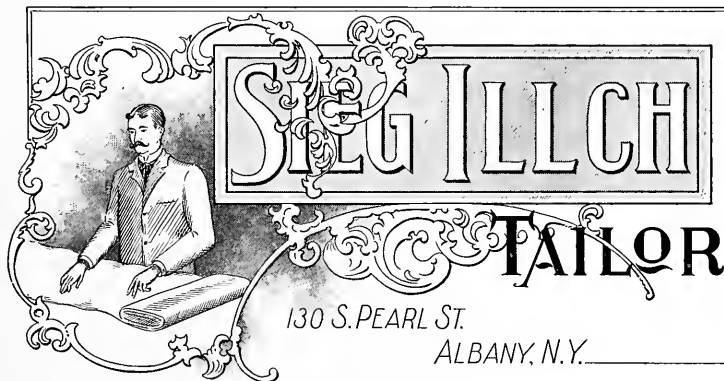
The diversity of opinion as to the results of the movement, and as to the methods and measures by which results are to be reached will not divert the labor movement from its historical, natural course.

The cry for more is the eternal cry, yesterday and to-day; it is with many a moan of sorrow, with many a bitter cry of anger, with some the natural wish; to-morrow, it will be a cry of joy.

The animal man first, then the social man, next the moral or truly religious man. So long as the wage system shall continue, the labor movement will progress along the lines of more wages, more leisure and more liberty.

The power of an increased common wealth, or wealth equitably distributed, with increased common intelligence and enlarged moral perception and devotion, that comes through organization for mutual protection, will result in organizations for transportation and production. The organization for mutual transportation and production may, and in some enterprises will be general or national.

The philosophy of the labor movement teaches us that the rule of a common fatherhood and brotherhood that Christ proclaimed is God's law; that the wisest of self-interest is not in self-aggrandizement or self-abasement, but in mutual advancement; and that the movement that seeks more leisure and more wages will continue until methods and interests shall unite in maintaining, sustaining and enlarging human happiness.



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WHAT DOES LABOR WANT?

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

A legend of ancient Rome relates that while the capitol was building, there came one day to the tyrannical king Tarquin the Proud, a poor old woman carrying nine books of the prophecies of the Sibyl, which she offered to sell for three hundred pieces of gold. The king laughingly bade her go away, which she did; but after burning three of the books she returned and asked the same price for the remaining six. Again treated with scorn, she retired, burnt three more of the volumes, and then came back demanding the same sum for the three which were left. Astonished at this conduct, the king consulted his wise men, who answered him that in those nine books, six of which had been lost, were contained the fate of the city and the Roman people.

To-day the marvellous Sibyl, who grows the grain, yet goes a-hungred; who weaves the silken robes of pride, yet goes threadbare; who mines the coal and the precious ores, yet goes cold and penniless; who rears the gorgeous palaces, yet herds in noisome basements, she again appears. This old, yet ever young Sibyl, called labor, offers to modern society the fate of modern civilization. What is her demand? Modern society, the most complex organization yet evolved by the human race, is based on one simple fact, the practical separation of the capitalistic class from the great mass of the industrious.

If this separation were only that resulting from a differentiation in the functions of directions of industrial operations and their execution in detail, then that separation would be regarded as real, direct progress. But the separation between the capitalistic class and the laboring mass is not so much a difference in industrial rank as it is a difference in social status, placing the laborers in a position involving a degradation of mind and body.

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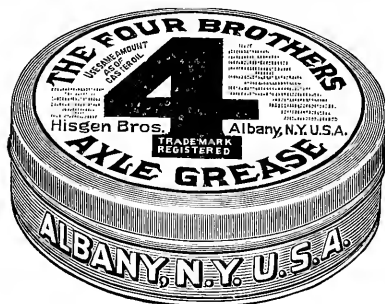
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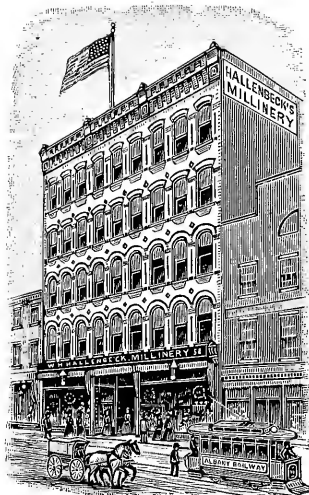
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This distinction, scarcely noticeable in the United States before the previous generation, rapidly became more and more marked, increasing day by day, until at length it has widened into a veritable chasm—economic, social and moral. On each side of this seemingly impassable chasm, we see the hostile camps of rich and poor. On one side, a class in possession of all the tools and means of labor; on the other, an immense mass begging for the opportunity to labor. In the mansion, the soft notes betokening ease and security; in the tenement, the stifled wail of drudgery and poverty. The arrogance of the rich ever mounting in proportion to the debasement of the poor.

From across the chasm we hear the old familiar drone of the priests of Mammon, called "political economists." The words of the song they sing are stolen from the vocabulary of science, but the chant itself is the old barbaric lay. It tells us that the present absolute domination of wealth is the result of material and invariable laws, and counsels the laborers, whom they regard as ignorant and misguided, to patiently submit to the natural operations of the immutable law of "supply and demand." The laborers reply: They say that the political economists never learned sufficient science to know the difference between the operation of a natural law and the law on petty larceny. The day is past when the laborers could be cajoled or humbugged by the sacred chickens of the augers, or by the bogus laws of the political economists.

The laborers know that there are few historic facts capable of more complete demonstration than those showing when and how the capitalists gained possession of the tools and opportunities of labor. They know that the capitalists gained their industrial monopoly by the infamous abuse of arbitrary power on the part of royal and federal potentates. They know that by the exercise of this arbitrary power a well established system of industry was overthrown and absolute power was placed in the hands of the selfish incompetents. They know that the only industrial qualifications possessed by these incompetents was the ability to purchase charters, giving the pur-



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chaser a monopoly of a certain trade in a specified city, and that the price of such charters, the blood money of monopoly, was such paltry sums as forty shillings paid to the king or a few dollars to congressional (mis) representatives. They know that by the unscrupulous use of such monstrously unjust privileges competent master workmen were deprived of their hard-earned rights to conduct business, and were driven into the ranks of journeymen; that the journeymen were disfranchised, and that the endowment funds for the relief and support of sick and aged members of the guilds and unions, the accumulation of generations, were confiscated. They know that thus did the capitalist class have its origin in force and fraud, shameless fraud, stooping so low in its abject meanness as to steal the Trade Union's sick, superannuated and burial funds.

The laborers well know how baseless is the claim made by the political economists that the subsequent development of the capitalist class was spontaneous and natural, for they know that the capitalists, not content with a monopoly of industry enabling them to increase the price of products at will and reduce the wages of labor to a bare substance also, procured legislation forbidding the disfranchised and plundered workmen from organizing in their own defense.

The laborers will never forget that the coalition and conspiracy laws, directed by the capitalist against the journeymen who had sublime fidelity and heroic courage to defend their natural rights to organization, punished them with slavery, torture and death. In short, the laborers know that the capitalist class had its origin in force and fraud, that it has maintained and extended its brutal sway, more or less directly through the agency of specified legislation, most ferocious and barbarous, but always in cynical disregard of all laws save its own arbitrary will.

The first things to be recognized in a review of the capitalistic system are that the possessors of the tools and means of labor have not used their power to organize industry so much as to organize domestic and international industrial war, and that they have not used the means in their possession to produce utilities so much as to extract

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profits. The production of profits, instead of the production of honest goods, being the primary and constant object of the capitalistic system. We have a waste of labor appalling in its recklessness and inhumanity, a misuse of capital that is really criminal and a social condition of cheerless drudgery and hopeless poverty, of sickening apprehension and fathomless degradation almost threatening the continuance of civilization.

The state of industrial anarchy produced by the capitalist system is first strongly illustrated in the existence of a class of wealthy social parasites; those who do no work, never did any work, and never intended to work. This class of parasites devours incomes derived from many sources; from the stunted babies employed in the mills, mines and factories, to the lessees of the gambling hells and the profits of fashionable brothels; from the lands which the labor of others has made valuable; from royalties on coal and other minerals beneath the surface, the rent paying all cost of the houses many times over and the houses coming back to those who never paid for them. Then we have the active capitalists—those engaged in business. This number must be divided into two classes; the first consisting of those legitimately using their capital in the production of utilities and honest goods. The second, those misusing their capital in the production of “bogus” imitations of luxuries; of adulterations, and of useless goods, the miserable makeships specially produced for the consumption of underpaid workers. With this “bogus” class must be included not only the jerry builders and the shoddy clothiers, but also the quack doctors and the shyster lawyers, also the mass of insurance and other agents and middlemen. Coming to the laborers, we must regard them not only according to their technical divisions as agricultural, mechanical, commercial, literary and domestic, with numerous subdivisions, but also as economically divided in three classes—those engaged in the production of utilities, those engaged in all other pursuits, and those constituting the general “reserve army” of labor.

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The first economic division of laborers consisting mainly of agriculturists, mechanics producing utilities, and a very limited portion of those engaged in commerce. Upon this moiety devolves the task of supporting itself, the parasitic capitalists, the "bogus" capitalists, the workers engaged in ministering to the demands of the parasitic capitalists, the workers employed in the production of "bogus" and the immense reserve army of labor; also the army and navy, the police, the host of petty public functionaries; also the stragglers from the reserve army of labor, including the beggars, the paupers, and those driven by want to crime.

We have seen that the possessors of the tools and means of industry have failed in establishing order in their own ranks, as evidenced in the class of parasitic capitalists and a class of "bogus" capitalists, miserable counterfeiters, who rob the wealth producers of the just reward of honest work, while they degrade the workers by making them accomplices in their fabrications, then rob them by compelling them to buy the worthless goods they have fabricated, and finally poisoning them with their adulterations.

While failing to protect society in its consumptive capacity, the capitalist class has shared and degraded society in its productive capacity.

It has accomplished this result by establishing alternating periods of enervating idleness and debilitating overwork, by undermining the very foundation of society, the family life of the workers, in reducing the wages of the adult male workers below the cost of family maintenance and then employing both sexes of all ages to compete against each other.

"Our fathers are praying for pauper pay,
Our mothers with death's kiss are white;
Our sons are the rich man's serfs by day,
Our daughters his slaves by night."

And finally, by refusing to recognize the workers in a corporate capacity, and by invoking the collusion of their dependents, the judges and the legislators, to place the organized outside the pale of the law.

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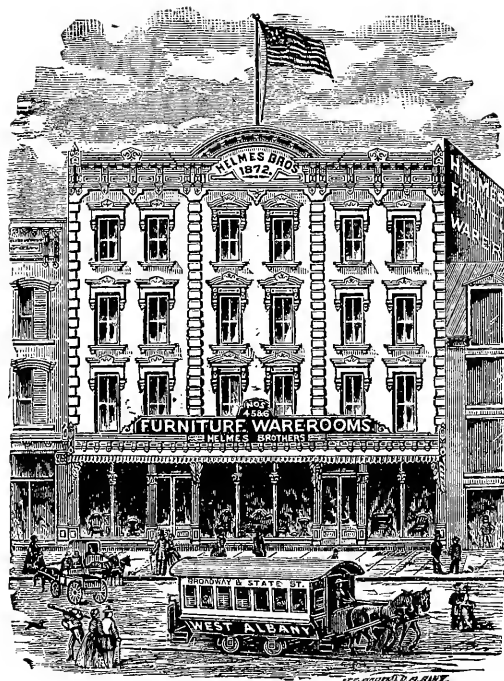
Nevertheless, in spite of all opposition, the Trade Unions have grown until they have become a power that none can hope to annihilate.

To-day modern society is beginning to regard the Trade Unions as the only hope of civilization; to regard them as the only power capable of evolving order out of the social chaos. But will the Sibyl's demand be regarded or heeded before it is too late? Let us hope so. The Trade Unions having a thorough knowledge of the origin and development of the capitalist class, entertains no desire for revenge or retaliation. The Trade Unions have deprecated the malevolent and unjust spirit with which they have had to contend in their protests and struggles against the abuse of the capitalist system, yet while seeking justice have not permitted their movement to become acrid by a desire for revenge. Their methods were always conservative, their steps evolutionary.

One of the greatest impediments to a better appreciation by the capitalists of the devoted efforts of the Trade Unions to establish harmony in the industrial relations, has been the perverted view taken by capitalists in regarding their capital as essentially if not absolutely their own; whereas, the Trade Unions, taking a more comprehensive and purer view, regard all capital, large and small, as the fruits of labor economics and discoveries, inventions and institutions of many generations of laborers and capitalists, of theoreticians and practitioners, practically as indivisible as a living man.

Another impediment to the establishment of correct industrial relations has resulted from the vicious interference of the political economists with their unscientific analogy between commercial commodities and human labor. The falsity of their analogy was exposed in 1850 by a Parisian workman who was being examined before a commission appointed by the French government to inquire into the condition of the working people. One of the commissioners took occasion to impress upon their witnesses that labor was merely a merchandise. The workman replied, if "merchandise is not sold at one certain time, it can be sold at another, while if I do

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not sell my labor it is lost for all the world as well as myself; and as society lives only upon the results of labor, society is poorer to the whole extent of that which I have failed to produce."

The more intelligent will, however, before long begin to appreciate the transcendent importance of the voluntary organization of labor, will recognize the justice of the claims made by that organization and will become conscious that there is nothing therein contained or involved that would be derogatory to the real dignity and interest of all to voluntarily and frankly concur in.

In order to understand the wants of labor, it is essential to conceive the hypothesis upon which the claims are based, hence the necessity of presenting the foregoing.

What does labor want? It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. But to be more specific: The expressed demands of labor are, first and foremost, a reduction of the hours of daily labor to eight hours to-day, fewer to-morrow.

Is labor justified in making this demand? Let us examine the facts:

Within the past twenty-five years more inventions and discoveries have been made in the method of producing wealth than in the entire history of the world before. Steam power has been employed on the most extensive scale. The improvement of tools, the consequent division and subdivision of labor; and the force of electricity, so little known a few years ago, is now applied to an enormous extent. As a result, the productivity of the toiler with these new improved machines and forces has increased so manifold as to completely overshadow the product of the joint masses of past ages. Every effort, every ingenious device has been utilized to cultivate the greater productivity of the worker.

The fact that in the end the toilers must be the great body of the consumers, has been given little or no consideration at all. The tendency to employ the machines continuously (the worker has been

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made part of the machines) and the direction has been in the line of endeavoring to make the wealth producers work longer hours.

On the other hand, the organized labor movement, the Trade Unions, have concentrated all their forces upon the movement to reduce the hours of daily toil not only as has been often said to lighten the burdens of drudgery and severe toil, but also to give the great body of the people more time, more opportunity, and more leisure, in order to create and increase their consumptive power; in other words, to relieve the choked and glutted condition of industry and commerce.

The prosperity of a nation, the success of a people, the civilizing influence of our era, can always be measured by the comparative consuming power of a people.

If, as it has often been said, cheap labor and long hours of toil are necessary to a country's prosperity, commercially and industrially, China should necessarily be at the height of civilization.

Millions of willing heads, hands and hearts are ready to frame and to fashion the fabrics and supply the necessities as well as the desires of the people. There are hundreds of thousands of our fellow men and women who cannot find the opportunity to employ their powers, their brain and brawn, to satisfy their commonest and barest necessities to sustain life. In every city and town in this broad land of plenty, gaunt figures, hungry men, and women with blanched faces, and children having the mark of premature age, and emaciated conditions indelibly impressed upon their countenances, stalk through the streets and highways. It does not require a philanthropist, nor even a humanitarian, to evidence deep concern or to give deep thought, in order to arrive at the conclusion that in the midst of plenty, such results are both unnatural and wrong. The ordinary man may truly inquire why it is that the political economist answers our demand for work by saying that the law of supply and demand, from which they say there is no relief, regulates these conditions. Might we not say fails to regulate them?

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The organized working men and women, the producers of the wealth of the world, declare that men, women and children, with human brains and human hearts, should have a better consideration than inanimate and dormant things, usually known under the euphonious title of "Property." We maintain that it is both inhuman, barbaric and retrogressive to allow the members of the human family to suffer from want, while the very thing that could and would contribute to their wants and comforts, as well as to the advantage of the entire people, are allowed to decay.

We demand a reduction of the hours of labor, which would give a due share of work and wages to the reserve army of labor and eliminate many of the worst abuses of the industrial system now filling our poor houses and jails. The movement for the reduction of the hours of labor is contemporaneous with the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and has been the most faithful of all reformatory attempts of modern times, since it has clearly revealed the power of the working people to realize an improved industrial system, and raises the hope that we may yet be able to stem the tide of economic, social and moral degradations, robbing those who work of four-fifths of their natural wages, and keeping the whole of society within a few months of destitution. Labor demands and insists upon the exercise of the right to organize for self and mutual protection. The toilers want the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them in the exercise of those functions which make our organizations in the economic struggle a factor and not a farce.

That the lives and limbs of the wage-workers shall be regarded as sacred as those of all others of our fellow human beings; that an injury or destruction of either by reason of negligence or maliciousness of another, shall not leave him without redress simply because he is a wage-worker. We demand equality before the law, in fact as well as in theory.

The right to appear by counsel guaranteed by the Constitution of our country is one upon which labor is determined.

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To prescribe in narrower limits to the wage-workers and urge as a special plea that right is accorded before the courts is insufficient. The counsel of the toilers have earned their diplomas by sacrifices made and scars received in the battle for labor's rights rather than the mental acquirements of legends and musty precedents of semi-barbaric ages. The diplomas of labor's counsel are not written on parchment, they are engraved in heart and mind. The court our counsels file their briefs in and make their pleas for justice, right and equality, are in the offices of the employers. The denial to labor of the right to be heard by counsel—their committees—is a violation of the spirit of a fundamental principle of our Republic.

And by no means the least demand of the Trade Unions is for adequate wages.

The importance of this demand is not likely to be under estimated. Adam Smith says: "It is but equity that they who feed, clothe and lodge the whole body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their labor as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed and lodged." But the Trade Unions demand is for better pay than that which Adam Smith deemed equitable. The Trades Unions, taking normal conditions as its point of view, regards the workman as the producer of the wealth of the world, and demands that wages (as long as the wage system may last) shall be sufficient to enable him to support his family in a manner consistent with existing civilization, and all that is required for maintaining and improving physical and mental health and the self-respect of human beings; render our lives while working as safe and healthful as modern science demonstrates it is possible; give us better homes—just as potent a cry to-day as when Dickens voiced the yearnings of the people a generation ago; save our children in their infancy from being forced into the maelstrom of wage slavery; see to it that they are not dwarfed in body and mind, or brought to a premature death by early drudgery; and give them the sunshine of the school and playground instead of the factory, the mine and the workshop.

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These, in brief, are the primary demands made by the Trade Unions in the name of labor.

These are the demands made by labor upon modern society, and in their consideration is involved the fate of civilization; for

There is a moving of men like the sea in its might,
The grand and resistless uprising of labor;
The banner it carries is justice and right,
It aims not the musket, it draws not the sabre.

But the sound of its tread, o'er the graves of the dead,
Shall startle the world and fill despots with dread;
For 'tis sworn that the land of the Fathers shall be
The home of the brave and the land of the free.

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We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

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SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

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3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof shall

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make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of

absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in

which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and for the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriations of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be abso-

lutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. (Annulled, see amendments, Article XII.)

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of

the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emoluments from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II.

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior

officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes, and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Superior and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, under authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall

be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof and foreign State, citizens or subjects..

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the

several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between States so ratifying the same.

Amendments to the Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in a time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the rights of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION I.

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the pres-

ence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no persons have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

SECTION II.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

SECTION III.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION III.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion

against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pension and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.*

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION I.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION II.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

*The "Carpet-Bag" Debts of the Southern States.—The "carpet-bag" debts of the Southern States were created during the reconstruction period, when the South was at the mercy of adventurers from the North, and the ranks of the negro population supported and protected by the Federal Government. It must be borne in mind that the debts of the Southern States, contracted from 1861 to 1865, were repudiated by the enforcement of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so that the indebtedness above referred to was due almost wholly to "carpet-bag" financiering.

MISCELLANEOUS LAWS.

Naturalization Laws.

The conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Sections 2165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

The alien must declare upon oath, before a circuit court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is bona-fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

He must, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject," which proceedings must be recorded by the clerk of the court.

CONDITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously in the United States for at least five years, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached

to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," he will be admitted to citizenship.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation of the same at the time of his application.

SOLDIERS.

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has been in the armies of the United States and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided that he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of good moral character.

MINORS.

Any alien under the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for two years next preceding it has been his bona-fide intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN ABROAD.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native born citizens."

Homestead and Homesteaders.

INFORMATION FOR ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE TAKING UP GOVERNMENT LAND.

"1. What is a homestead? It is a farm given to any man or woman who lives on it and cultivates it for five years. We say 'given,' for the charges are only about ten cents an acre—that is, the cost of surveying and recording, amounting in all for one-fourth of a square mile to eighteen dollars at most, and four dollars of this sum is not payable for five years.

"2. How large a farm is a homestead? It is a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, except on tracts one-half of which has been granted in aid of railroads or other public improvements. On such tracts the homestead is no more than a half the usual size, unless the homesteader has served at least ninety days as a soldier. In that case his homestead is a quarter-section anywhere.

"3. Who may become a homesteader? Any man or any woman—that is, any native, of legal age, and any foreigner who has declared his intention to become a citizen, which any immigrant may do the very day he lands in America.

"4. How does one become a homesteader? He goes to any United States land office, where he has free access to maps showing all the vacant lots in the neighboring regions. He then goes and picks the one he likes best, returns to the land office, makes an application, according to the legal forms furnished by the officer there, for that lot as his homestead, and leaves those forms for record, pays at most fourteen dollars, and is henceforth monarch of all he surveys on the farm of his choice. But the homesteader is not obliged to go in person to the government land-office. In most cases he can ascertain from local land agents or residents what lands are vacant, and then

make his application for the homestead he wishes to occupy, before the clerk of the county where it lies, sending with it an affidavit with his reasons for his not appearing in person.

“5 How soon must a homesteader begin to occupy his land? At any time within six months after his application is put on record, and he may journey away from his land at once, and provided that he fixes his residence nowhere else.

“6. Can a homesteader become the full owner of his farm sooner than at the end of five years? Yes; after a six month's residence, he can, at any time, purchase his land by paying the government price, the maximum of which is two dollars and fifty cents, and the minimum half that sum, per acre.

“7. What if a homesteader is in debt? His homestead is exempted from liabilities for any debt contracted previous to his perfecting his claim to that land; and in some States it is not liable to attachment for any subsequent debt.

“8. How is a full title finally obtained? After the homesteader has resided on his land, and tilled it for five years, if at any time within two years he proves that fact to the registrar of the land office, where his application was recorded, that officer will obtain for him from Washington a full title to his land, charging him only a fee of four dollars.

“9. Is not one man as good as another? ‘Yes,’ said an Irishman, ‘and a great deal better.’ But Congress has enacted that every soldier is equal to two other men. The act was approved by the President, July 15th, 1870. It provides that every person who has served loyally ninety days in the national army or navy is entitled, on the terms above explained, to enter and receive a patent for one whole quarter section of land—that is one hundred and sixty acres—where other men can only enter eighty, ‘of the alternate reserved sections along the lines of any one of the railroads wherever public lands have been granted by acts of Congress.’ In order to gain these privileges, the soldier must pursue the same routine and pay the fees as if he were a civilian. But he gets twice as much land.”

Parliamentary Rules and Usages.

The following are the complete rules, in a plain and compact form, for conducting a public meeting:

Quorum—A quorum is a sufficient number of the members of an association to legally transact business. Unless a quorum is present no business is in order, except to adjourn. A majority of the members constitute a natural quorum, but the by-laws of the association may prescribe a smaller number.

The Chairman—It is the duty of the chairman to open the meeting at the time fixed upon, by taking the chair, calling the house to order, to announce the business before the house in the order in which it is to be acted upon; to receive and submit all motions; to put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result; to restrain every one, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order; to enforce the observance of order and decorum; to appoint committees; to authenticate by his signature, when necessary, all the acts and proceedings of the house, and generally to declare its will.

He may speak to points of order in preference to others; shall decide all questions of order, and if the house is evenly divided he may give the casting vote, in doing which he may, if he pleases, give his reasons.

The Clerk—It is the duty of the clerk or secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the house; to read all papers when ordered, and for this purpose he should always rise; to call the roll, and state the answer when a vote is taken by yeas and nays; to have the custody of all papers and documents, and to authenticate the acts and proceedings of the house by his signature.

Committees—Standing committees sit permanently; special committees perform only some particular duty, when they are discharged. The person first named is usually regarded as chairman, but this is only a matter of courtesy; every committee has a right to select its own chairman. Custom, however, has practically taken away this right, and it is considered bad form to elect any other person than the

first-named as chairman. The mover of a motion to commit should be placed on the committee and first named, except where the matter committed concerns him personally. In the appointment of the committee no person directly opposed to the measure committed should be named, and when any person who is thus opposed to same hears himself named of its committee, he should ask to be excused.

The chair appoints all committees. Committees do not adjourn, but when they have conducted their deliberations, should rise and report. The report should be presented by the chairman. When the report is received, the committee is dissolved and cannot act further without new power.

Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report, while any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusion or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, may also present a statement of his reasons for such dissent, which should be received in connection with the reports.

The committee of the whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings. The presiding officer puts the question, and if same is carried, appoints some person as chairman and then vacates the chair.

Motions—Propositions made to a deliberative assembly are called "motions;" when the proposition is put to vote it is called the "question." A motion cannot be entertained or the question put until the same has been seconded. After this it becomes the property of the house, and cannot be withdrawn except by leave. It must be in writing whenever the house or presiding officer require it, and must be read when any person demands it for information.

An exception to the rule requiring a second to a motion is made in cases when the proposition is to proceed with or to execute an order of the house: as where it is moved to proceed with an order of the day, or where a call is made for the enforcement of some order relating to the observance of decorum.

No motion can be made while a speaker has the floor nor while another motion is pending, except it be a question of privilege.

Amendments—A motion may be amended by inserting or adding words, or by striking out words, or by striking out and inserting words. An amendment takes precedence of the original question and must be first decided. So, too, an amendment to an amendment must be decided before the amendment. A motion may be made to amend, after which a motion will be to amend the amendment, but this is the full limit of the rule by which one motion may be put upon another. A motion to amend the second amendment is not in order.

Questions of privilege cannot be amended, except that a motion to postpone can be amended as to time.

The Question—The question is first to be put on the affirmative and then on the negative side, the vote in most cases being by oral response. If there are any doubts as to the voice of the majority, any one may call for a division. In all cases where the house is equally divided the question is lost, unless the presiding officer affirms it by a casting vote.

When a division is had, those in the affirmative on the question should first rise and be counted, or, if there still be a doubt, or a count be called for, the chairman should appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the chairman, who should then declare the same to the house.

In small matters of routine business or trifling importance, such as receiving reports, withdrawing motions, etc., the presiding officer may suppose the consent of the house where no objection is expressed, and need not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.

A question should always be stated by the chair before it is put, after which it is open to debate. Questions may be stated by the chair while sitting, but he should always rise to put a question, and should use substantially this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) will say aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a contrary opinion will say no."

After a question has been put it is not debatable, but after the affirmative is put any person who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative is put.

Division of Question—Any person may call for the division of a question if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for decision.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first part, the second is open to debate and amendment.

Privileged Questions—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit; to amend; to postpone indefinitely. These motions have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and are called privileged questions.

A motion to adjourn is always in order, and takes precedence of all other motions, and an order of the day takes the place of all questions except adjournment.

When the matter has been laid on the table it may be taken up at any time afterward and considered, but not at the same meeting or session at which it was tabled. Frequently this motion is made to finally dispose of the matter, and it always has this effect when no motion is afterward made to take it up. The proper motion for proceeding with a matter that has been ordered to lie on the table, is, that the house do now proceed to consider that matter, although it would be proper to move that the matter be taken up for consideration.

There are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take the place of every one, privileged or not; as a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question.

A motion for indefinite postponement is generally resorted to in order to suppress a question or prevent its coming to vote.

Previous Question—When any question is before the house any member may move that the question (called the main question) be now put, or as it is usually termed, may move the previous question. If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no further debate is permitted.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair should be, "Shall the main question be now put?" If the nays prevail the main question remains as the question before the house, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.

Equivalent Questions—Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one necessarily concludes the other. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and, therefore, to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over.

Question of Order—It is the duty of the chairman to decide all questions of order whenever raised. Upon such questions no debate or discussion is in order; but if the decision is not satisfactory, any one may object to it and appeal to the house. On appeal being taken, the question should be: "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the house?" Whereupon the question may be debated and discussed the same as any other question.

Commitment—Any measure may be referred to a committee, on motion. This motion stands in the same degree with the previous question and postponement, and, if first made, takes precedence of them. A motion to commit may be amended by the substitution of one kind of committee for another, or by enlarging or diminishing the number of members of the committee, as originally proposed, or by instructions to the committee.

After a measure has been committed and reported, it should not, in an ordinary course, be recommitted, but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.

Reconsideration—When a motion or question shall have been determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it is always in order for any one who voted with the majority, or in case the vote was equally divided, for one who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof. Such motion must be made at the same meeting at which the former vote was taken. A motion to reconsider, being put and lost, cannot be renewed.

Undebatable Motions—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, must be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the foregoing questions, must be decided, whether to appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Order in Debate—When a person means to speak he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and address himself to the chair, who calls him by name, that all may take notice who it is that speaks. A person who is indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting.

When a person rises to speak no question is to be put, but he is to be heard undisturbed, unless overruled.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the chair determines who was first up and calls him by name, whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and yields the floor to the other.

No one may speak more than twice to the same question without the consent of the house, except merely to explain himself in some material part of his speech, or to the manner of the words in question, keeping himself to that only, and not going into the merits of it.

If the chairman rises to speak, the person standing must sit down, that the chair may be first heard.

No one is to speak impertinently, or beside the question, or to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house. Nor should a person speaking mention another then present by his name, but should describe by his seat, or as "the gentleman that spoke last," or, "on the other side of the question," etc.

Any one when called to order by another, or by the chair, must sit down and not proceed without leave until the question of order shall have been decided by the chair.

While the presiding officer is addressing the house or putting a question, no one shall cross the floor or leave the room; nor while another is speaking, walk between him and the chair.

Adjournment—A motion to adjourn is not susceptible of amendment. If it is desirable to adjourn to any particular place or time, this may be accomplished by a previous resolution to that effect.

United States Government and Religion.

The founders of our Government were wise enough to leave the people to arrange religious questions according to their pleasure. They were not unbelievers in religion, but thought, as most of our citizens now think, that entire liberty should be left to all to act in religious matters as they felt able and inclined. All religious systems are equally tolerated—no Government support is given specially to any. Some people do not approve of religious oaths (an affirmation in the name of God, or calling God to witness that what is said is true), and from such persons a solemn affirmation or statement answers the purposes of the law.

The Constitution prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of a State religion, or interfering with the free exercise of it, and declares that “no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust, under the United States.” The President recommends a national thanksgiving to God once a year, for the blessings we enjoy, and sometimes proclaims a day of fasting and prayer. It shows all due respect to the religious beliefs among the people, but leaves all free to practice any form of it, or to reject them all.

National Government.

Congress consists of two branches; the Senate and the House of Representatives.

POWERS AND COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

It is composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a term of six years. No person can be elected Senator who is under thirty years of age, and who has not been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and who is not, when elected, a citizen of the State for which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try impeachments, and when sitting for that purpose is under oath like courts of justice. If the President be tried, the Chief Justice of the United States is to preside. The Senate has power to ratify or reject treaties with foreign powers, and it requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present to authorize the President to make a treaty. The advice and consent of the Senate is necessary to confirm appointments made by the President. The Senate cannot originate any bill for raising revenue, but may propose amendments or concur in such bill. The Vice-President of the United States is ex-officio president of the Senate. In his absence the Senate elects a president pro tempore. It further elects a secretary to record its proceedings, a sergeant-at-arms to attend and to arrest offenders, and a doorkeeper to guard the entrance to the Senate Chamber.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. The Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective number of inhabitants. After each census, Congress re-adjusts the proportion of population entitled to a representative, and fixes anew the whole number of representatives, leaving the manner and time of state apportionment to the States themselves. A representative must have attained the age of twenty-five years, and must be a citizen, and an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. The House chooses its own speaker, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, door-keeper, and other officers. It has exclusive power to originate bills for raising revenue.

In ordinary legislative matters the powers and duties of both Houses of Congress are legislative and advisory, but not judicial and executive.

Law of Partnership.

Partnerships may be either general or special. In general partnerships, money invested ceases to be individual property. Each member is made personally liable for the whole amount of debts incurred by the company. The company is liable for all contracts or obligations made by individual members.

Special partners are not liable beyond the amount contributed.

A person may become a partner by allowing people generally to presume that he is one, as by having his name on the sign or parcel or in the bills used in the business.

A share or specific interest in the profits or loss of a business, as remuneration for labor, may involve one in the liability of a partner.

In case of bankruptcy, the joint estate is first applied to the payment of partnership debts, the surplus only going to the creditors of the individual estate.

A dissolution of partnership may take place under express stipulations in the articles of agreement, by mutual consent, by the death or insanity of one of the firm, by award of arbitrators, or by court of equity in cases of misconduct of some member of the firm.

A partner signing his individual name to negotiable paper, which is for the use of the partnership firm, binds all the partners thereby. Negotiable paper of the firm, even given on private account by one of the partners, will hold all the partners of the firm, when it passes into the hands of the holders, who are ignorant of the fact attending its creation.

Partnership effects may be bought and sold by a partner; he may make contracts; may receive money; indorse, draw and accept bills and notes, and, while this may be for his own private account, if it apparently be for the use of the firm, his partners will be bound by his action, provided the parties dealing with him were ignorant of the transaction being on his private account; and thus representation or misrepresentation of a partner, having relation to business of the firm, will bind the members in the partnership.

In case of death, the surviving partner must account to the representatives of the deceased.

Legal Points.

The following rules of common law are so general, and so little modified by statute, as to practically prevail in all parts of the country, and may be of use to all to know:

No man may profit by his own wrong; that is, no one can by law enforce a claim arising from his own wrongful acts.

A contract is an agreement between two or more persons competent to contract, by which, for a valuable consideration, some lawful thing is or is not to be done within a specified time.

Verbal contracts, with but few exceptions, are good in law, but are, of course, more difficult of proof than written ones.

Contracts about real estate (except leases for a less term than one year), or a contract to answer the debt, default or miscarriage of another, or if the subject of the contract is not to be performed within a year, must be in writing and under seal.

Guarantors of contracts are released by the alteration of the terms of the contract without their consent.

A note obtained by fraud, under duress, or from one intoxicated, is voidable, except as to an innocent purchaser for value.

The loss, destruction or theft of a note does not release the maker or endorser, if proper notice is given them within a reasonable time.

Endorsers are released, if not notified of the dishonor of a note, within a reasonable time.

A note bears interest before maturity only when so expressed on its face.

All notes and contracts made by minors are voidable, except given for necessities.

A contract obtained by fraud cannot be avoided by the perpetrator of the fraud.

A contract to work for a specified time, for a specified sum, is an entire contract, and the whole work must be performed before payment can be enforced.

An agent is authorized to act for his principal, who will be bound by all the acts of his agent.

A note dated on Sunday is void.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of debts of the firm. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. It is illegal to compound a felony. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without consideration is void. Signatures in lead pencil are good in law. A receipt for money is not legally conclusive. The acts of one partner bind all the others. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. A contract made with a lunatic is void.

How to Mix Paints for Tints.

For Brown, mix Red and Black.

For Rose, mix Lake and White.

For Chestnut, mix White and Brown.

For Purple, mix White, Blue and Lake.

For Pearl, mix Blue and Lead Color.

For Pink, mix White and Carmine.

For Silver Gray, mix Indigo and Lamp-Black.

For Lead Color, mix White and Lamp-Black.

For Chocolate, mix Black and Venetian Red.

For Bright Green, mix White and Green.

For French White, mix Purple and White.

For Dark Green, mix Light Green and Black.

For Pea Green, mix White and Green.

For Brilliant Green, mix White and Emerald Green.

For Orange, mix Red and Yellow.

For Pearl Gray, mix White, Blue and Black.

For Flesh Color, mix White, Lake and Vermilion.

For Drab, mix Umber, White and Venetian.

For Cream, mix White, Yellow and Venetian.

For Olive, mix Red, Blue and Black.

For Buff, mix Yellow, White and a little Venetian.

What is the Single Tax ?

The following has been adopted as the official statement of the single tax principle by the advocates thereof, the late Henry George, chairman :

We assert, as our fundamental principle, the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created, and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community ; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces ; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for National, State, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvement, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, State government and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax would :

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts where land has little or no value, irrespective of improvements, and

put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other people has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowth of the tariff.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make over-production impossible until all human wants are satisfied. render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than monopoly of land, we hold that when free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned through their proper government, local, State, or national, as may be.

Legal Points by a Supreme Court Lawyer.

Probably three out of every five lawsuits could be avoided if people had known the legal effect of some act of theirs. It is hoped that the following may supply the necessary information and thus save trouble and expense.

The advice on matters in the following pages has been acquired at a great expense, and is absolutely correct. It can be relied upon as such:

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Introduction—The laws governing mercantile transactions, and particularly such as relate to negotiable instruments, are, in the main, of very ancient origin, and are derived for the most part from the well established usages of merchants, which have been adopted, sanctioned and confirmed by the courts, and in many instances re-declared by the statute. These usages and customs constitute what is called, in the language of the books, the law-merchant.

Promissory Notes—A note of hand, as it is called, is a written promise to pay to a person certain, his order or bearer, at a specified time, a given sum of money. To render it negotiable, that is, so that it may be transferred by endorsement or delivery, it must be payable to "order" or "bearer," and unless these words appear it will not be negotiable. Further, the promise must be absolute and uncoupled with any condition, and the time of payment must be certain and not dependent upon any contingency. Again, the promise must be for a definite sum and must be payable in money. These are all of the essence of negotiability. Failing in any of the foregoing particulars, the note may still be good as a contract, but it will not be a negotiable instrument.

It may be written upon anything capable of receiving written characters, in any language susceptible of translation, and with any substance that will leave a permanent mark; hence a note written in pencil is just as valid as one written with ink. It need not be dated, for delivery gives it effect, although a date is customary and proper, and when no time is specified it is payable on demand. It

need not be signed at the bottom, provided the name of the maker elsewhere appears and was written with intent to bind, as: "I, John Smith, promise," etc., but the better way is to subscribe the note.

The payee must be named or designated, unless the note is drawn to bearer, and if drawn to the maker's own order possesses no validity until he has endorsed it. A note payable to bearer is transferable by simple delivery and passes from hand to hand without anything further, and the same is true of a note payable to the payee's order after he has endorsed it. In such a case any holder may write over such indorsement an order to pay to himself. But if indorsed in full, that is to pay to some person certain, it can only be transferred by the subsequent indorsement of such designated person.

It is customary to write notes for "value received," but this is not necessary, for a negotiable note imports a consideration, and, except as between the parties, want of consideration cannot be shown if the note was negotiated in good faith and before maturity, while as between the parties consideration must always be disproved, even though expressed. The better practice, however, is to write them as expressing consideration.

One who places his name on the back of a note as an indorser thereby enters into an undertaking with his assignee, as well as others into whose hands the note may come, that he will pay it if the maker does not; but he may protect himself against the claims of subsequent indorsers by making his indorsement "without recourse." On the other hand a party, by simply receiving and passing a note while under a blank indorsement, and without putting his name to it, assumes no responsibility in relation to it.

The holder or indorser of a note has a right of action against every one whose name appears on the same, whether as maker or indorser, but it is his duty to present the note promptly at maturity and demand payment; if payment is refused, he should immediately notify the indorsers, and a failure so to do will, in most cases, discharge the indorser from liability. He should further use all reasonable means to compel payment of the maker before resorting to the

indorsers, and the law only excuses him from this duty where at the time of maturity the maker is hopelessly insolvent, and a suit against him would be unavailing.

Prior to maturity, any person who takes a note without notice of any defect, and pays therefor a valuable consideration, will be protected against any equities existing in favor of the maker; but one who takes it as a mere volunteer, paying no value therefor, or one who receives it after it has become due, even though in good faith and for value, will take it subject to all its infirmities, and any defense that would have been availing as against the payee may be interposed as to them.

Due bills are not distinguishable in general effect from promissory notes, and are governed by the same rules and assignable in the same manner.

Certificates of deposit are, in effect, promissory notes, and subject to the same rules and principles applicable to that class of paper.

Warehouse Receipts are not technically negotiable, but stand in the place of the property itself; the delivery of the receipts has the same effect, in transferring the title to the property, as the delivery of the property itself. They are, however, frequently declared negotiable paper by statute.

Drafts—The draft, or bill of exchange, is the oldest form of negotiable paper, and is said to have existed as early as the first century. Drafts are governed by the same general rules as notes, and all the remarks of the foregoing paragraphs concerning negotiability are equally applicable here.

It is the duty of a holder of a bill to present it for acceptance without delay, and if it is payable at sight, or at a certain time after sight, no right of action will accrue against any person until it has been so presented. If it be not accepted, when properly presented, or if accepted, be not paid when due, the further duty devolves on the holder to have it regularly protested by a notary public. This is essential, however, only in case of foreign bills, and is not required for inland exchange or notes. Simple notice in the latter case is sufficient.

Checks.—A check on a bank is a species of bill of exchange, but is governed by somewhat different rules from the ordinary bill. It need not be presented for acceptance, for a bank is bound to pay at any time if it have funds of the drawer on deposit; nor is it material that the holder delay presentment for payment. A check should, however, be presented immediately; this the drawer has a right to expect, and the delay is at the holder's risk, for if the bank fails in the meantime the loss falls on him, if the drawer had funds on deposit sufficient to have paid the check had it been timely presented. Certifying a check practically amounts to an acceptance and binds the bank as an acceptor.

Checks should be drawn to order to guard against loss and theft, and at the same time it acts as a receipt of the payee. A check is not a payment until it has been cashed.

In paying a forged check the loss falls on the bank, which is bound to know the signature of its own depositors, and, in like manner, if the check has been fraudulently raised, the drawer is chargeable only with the original amount.

Hints on Banking.

The business man of the present, in order to meet the continually increasing demands upon his capabilities, is ever studying how to save time and insure correctness by systematizing his business transactions in the most complete manner.

The bank being the repository of the funds of all branches of trade, is compelled to handle a very large amount of business every day with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

The average person who patronizes a bank does not realize the amount of annoyance and unnecessary labor that can be caused the bank officers and clerks by a little carelessness or want of information on the part of those outside of the counter.

In order to conduct your dealings with your banker in an intelligent manner it is advisable to be well posted on the everyday customs of the business. To place before the depositor in a compact form some information which is likely to be of service to him in everyday intercourse with the bank, the following pages have been written. It is further to be desired that the points contained herein may serve as a guide to those unacquainted with the banking business, and lead them to an understanding of the advantage and convenience of relations with a reliable bank.

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT.

The first step in opening an account is to secure an introduction to the manager of the bank, through some responsible person known to him. This interview will disclose to him the probable magnitude of your future dealings with the concern, and whether your account will be of advantage to the bank or merely a convenience to yourself.

The teller who takes your first deposit will give you a pass-book, the credit entries on which will always be made by a responsible officer, and will be your receipt for various sums deposited. This book should be left at the bank monthly to be balanced, and will be returned to you on application a day or two later, showing your ballance, accompanied by your cancelled checks. It is your duty to examine carefully the account and checks and report at once any

possible errors. The pass-book, while kept by the customer, is really the property of the bank, and nothing should be written in it by the depositor.

On opening an account your signature will be taken in a book kept for that purpose, and to avoid confusion all subsequent signatures and endorsements by you should be written precisely the same. For instance, if you give your signature to the bank as G. W. Smith, do not afterwards sign it as George W. Smith or G. Washington Smith.

HOW TO MAKE OUT DEPOSIT TICKETS.

The blank deposit tickets furnished by the bank should always be filled out by the depositor and proved by the teller; this serves as a double check on the transaction, and if at any future time a question should arise as to the total amount deposited, or any separate item, the ticket in your own hand-writing can be produced by the bank as unquestionable proof.

The cash items are to be written opposite the words "Gold," "Silver," and "Currency," in proper amounts, and the checks, drafts, or other paper must be listed separately below.

Write the figures in a column, add it up, and write the total amount below.

Present your pass-book, deposit ticket, and items of deposit to the Receiving Teller, and see that the proper amount is entered to your credit in your book.

PRESENT CHECKS FOR PAYMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Always present checks for payment as soon as possible. Much annoyance, and sometimes heavy loss, is avoided by following this rule. In the first place, the drawer of checks usually prefers to have them paid with as little delay as possible, so he does not have to keep track of outstanding checks. Secondly, if the holder of a check neglects to present it for payment at once, and the bank fails before he has done so, according to the law of custom, he cannot have recourse to the maker of the check, if more than a reasonable time in which to present it has elapsed since the check was given.

Certified checks are charged to the drawer's account at the time they are certified, so as to preclude all possibility of having no funds to meet them when presented for payment. It is strictly against the United States law for a national bank to certify a check for more than the amount of the balance to the credit of the drawer. A State bank, however, can do this at its own risk, unless prohibited from doing so by the law of the state in which the bank is located. In several states, however, there is no law against this action by a State bank.

Certified checks circulate as cash, but no one is compelled to receive them in payment as they are not legal tender.

Remember that if you get your check certified and wish to get another for a different amount, it will be a very unwise proceeding on your part to destroy either one or the other, as the bank will require of you a bond of indemnity before it will issue a duplicate, no matter how truthful you may be, or how earnest your explanation of the mistake.

EXCHANGE.

The term "Exchange" means simply a check or draft drawn by a bank in one city on its correspondent bank in another city, payable on demand to the order of the person named on the face. A draft is bought by any person wishing to make remittance to another at a distance, and the sender pays the face of the draft to the issuing bank, in addition to the small charge for the accommodation.

Drafts should be made payable to the purchaser and endorsed over to the parties for whom the money is intended. This custom of banking exchange forms the safest, cheapest and most convenient mode of transmitting money by mail, as the money can only be collected upon proper identification and endorsement, and if lost or destroyed, the issuing bank will give a duplicate or refund the money after waiting a reasonable time.

INTEREST.

Interest is the premium paid for the use of money, or the accumulation on an unpaid debt. It is calculated by counting a certain per cent. of the principal, and is made payable at stipulated periods during the time the debt or loan is in force.

If interest is not paid when due, it may be considered as part of the principal, and bear interest in like manner. This is called compound interest.

LOST PAPER.

If a check is lost, payment should be stopped at once by notifying the bank of the fact. Especially should this be done if the check is payable to bearer, as any one coming into possession of it can present it for payment, and the bank cannot be held liable to the rightful owner, unless it has been officially notified not to pay the check.

If a check is lost by the lawful owner thereof, and subsequently comes into the hands of a bona-fide holder, for value, and without knowledge that it has been lost, he is entitled to receive the amount from the bank, and if it refuses payment by reason of instructions to that effect from the drawer, the holder may recover the amount from the drawer.

DAYS OF GRACE.

In some of the States the law allows the payer three days over the stipulated time in which to pay promissory notes or bills of exchange. This time is called "Days of Grace." In New York State the "days of grace" have been abolished.

IDENTIFICATION.

A very necessary banking custom, and one which many persons but imperfectly understand, is the formality of identification.

In order to be protected against the dishonest practices of unknown persons, banks are compelled to require that all strangers shall be introduced by some responsible acquaintance of the bank who can vouch for the character and integrity of the other. In cases where out-of-town checks or checks on other local banks are presented for payment, the bank usually requires the identifier as well as the payee to endorse the paper, so that in case the check should prove worthless the bank will be protected by two persons instead of one.

Identification often causes annoyance to persons unacquainted in the locality of the bank, but it is not only a protection to the bank, but to all honorable persons who are in the habit of giving their checks in lieu of cash.

PROTEST.

A protest is a legal document drawn up by a notary public, giving notice of non-payment of a note, draft, or bill of exchange.

This document is attached to the dishonored paper, and each endorser is officially notified that payment has been refused.

In leaving paper for collection, you should instruct the bank definitely whether or not to protest for non-payment.

DRAFTS AND ACCEPTANCES.

A very common method of collecting accounts is by means of drafts. These can be drawn either payable "at sight," or at a specified time, in which case they are called "time drafts."

When a time draft is presented by the collecting bank, it is customary for the drawee to acknowledge the obligation by writing across the face of the paper the word "Accepted," followed by the date and his signature. This is a formal acceptance of the debt and is a promise to pay when due.

It is customary, but not obligatory, to present time paper for acceptance, as the drawee is not a party to the bill until the same has been formally accepted by him.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

A certificate of deposit is a paper given by the bank in return for money left on special deposit. Such deposits are not entered in the pass-book, and are not subject to check, but can be withdrawn by returning the certificate. A certificate of deposit is both a receipt for the money deposited and the bank's promise to pay it to the proper person on return of certificate properly endorsed.

If it is desired to withdraw a part of the sum deposited, the first certificate is cancelled by the bank and another is issued for the balance left on deposit.

OVERDRAFTS.

The fact of your having kept a credit balance with your banker for a considerable length of time does not, as some persons appear to believe, entitle you to overdraw your account. The law on this point is very clear and states that a Cashier or Teller has no right

to pay money on a check when the funds of the drawer are insufficient. • It further states that the drawer of the check is a party to the wrongful act, and the bank can recover the amount.

In handling a great number of active accounts every day, it is almost impossible to prevent over-drawing in a few cases, but it is one of the strictest and most important laws of banking to allow no overdrafts.

COLLECTIONS.

The collection department is an important branch of a bank's business, and of great convenience to its customers. Notes, drafts and all negotiable paper will be received for collection, and it is the bank's duty to notify its customers promptly of the payment or refusal of all collections.

Notes intended for collection should be left at the bank several days before maturity.

LOANS.

Banks are always ready to loan money on proper security and in reasonable sums, and naturally, will give precedence to the application of a regular customer of the bank. The National and State laws governing banking regulate to a certain extent what kind of security a bank may take, so that some institutions are compelled to decline what others would readily accept.

The depositor is at liberty to offer his banker any paper he may want discounted, provided it is in his opinion, first-class security, and should remember that the banker is under no obligation to take it, or even to give his reasons for declining to do so.

Patents.

WHO MAY OBTAIN A PATENT.

Any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his invention or discovery, and not in public use or on sale more than two years prior to his application, may obtain a patent therefor.

WHAT IS PATENTABLE.

Any invention that is new and useful, or any improvement, is patentable. To be "new" it must be something more than a mere mechanical change which would occur to any mechanic; but this does not mean that an invention is not patentable merely because it is simple. Some of the most valuable patents have been for very simple devices. It must be "useful" in the sense that it is operative and not harmful. A mere idea is not patentable. It must be embodied in a substantial form; but this does not mean that the invention must have been put to actual use. It is enough if the invention can be shown in a drawing and described so that another person could make or use it.

WHAT CONSTITUTES NOVELTY.

An invention, to be patentable, must not have been known or used by others in this country. It must not have been patented or published in this or any other country. It must not have been publicly used or sold by the inventor for more than two years before application, and it must not have been abandoned by him.

COMBINATIONS.

Combinations are patentable, even if all the elements are old; but merely putting an old device to a new use is not generally patentable. Designs are likewise patentable, when a new and artistic result is attained.

DURATION AND PROTECTION.

A patent runs for seventeen years and protects the patentee against every person everywhere in the United States. The patentee can sue infringers and can stop the infringement by injunction, and can recover both profits and damages.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PATENTS.

Patents may be bought and sold the same as any personal property. Assignments and licenses should be recorded in the patent office. Part interests may be bought and sold; and the owner of a part interest, however small, can use the entire invention independent of the other owner and without his sharing the profits.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Employees, as much as employers, are entitled to their own independent inventions. Mere employment gives the employer no title; but if the employe makes his invention and introduces it into the shop of his employer, the employer thereby secures a shop-right to use it. Contracts between employers and employes concerning inventions should be carefully drawn.

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT.

Before making application a preliminary search should be made. The patent office cannot inform the inventor whether he has a new invention until he has been to all the expense of an application. So that the first step is to have a search made by a reputable attorney. The expense of such a search is from five to ten dollars.

HAVE A REPUTABLE ATTORNEY.

Do not employ a "patent bureau" or a "patent agency." Employ a home solicitor of known reputation. Do not run the risk of having an invention stolen, or of getting a patent that is worthless. Do not employ a "no-patent-no-pay" advertiser. Cheap work means a cheap patent.

DRAWING THE CLAIMS.

Claims must be carefully drawn; if they do not cover the invention, it is lost. The claim is the vital part of the patent.

THE COST OF THE PATENT.

The patent office fees are \$35. Fifteen dollars must be paid when the application is made; the balance within six months after allowance. A good attorney charges according to the work involved. From \$35 to \$50 covers all ordinary cases.

MODEL AND DRAWINGS.

No model is now required. The drawings can be made either from the actual device or from sketches or working drawings.

Argument Settlers for Builders.

By the "pitch" of a roof is meant the relation which the height of the ridge above the level of the roof-plates bears to the span, or the distance between the studs on which the roof rests.

The length of rafters for the most common pitches can be found as follows from any given span:

If one-fourth pitch, multiply span by 559, or seven-twelfths nearly.

If one-third pitch, multiply span by 6, or three-fifths nearly.

If three-eighths pitch, multiply span by 625, or five-eighths nearly.

If one-half pitch, multiply span by 71, or seven-tenths nearly.

If five-eighths pitch, multiply span by 8, or four-fifths nearly.

If full pitch, multiply span by 112, or one and one-eighth nearly.

To lengths thus obtained must be added amount of projection of rafters at the eaves.

As rafters must be purchased of even lengths, a few inches more or less on their lengths will make a difference in the pitch so slight that it cannot be detected by the eye.

Example.—To determine the length of rafters for a roof constructed one-half pitch, with a span of 24 feet— $24 \times 71 = 17.04$: or, practically just 17 feet. A projection of one foot for eaves makes the length to be purchased 18 feet.

AMOUNT OF PAINT REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN SURFACE.

It is impossible to give a rule that will apply in all cases, as the amount varies with the kind and thickness of the paint, the kind of wood or other material to which it is applied, the age of the surface, etc. The following is an approximate rule: Divide the number of sq. ft. of the surface by 200. The result will be the number of gallons of liquid paint required to give two coats; or divide by 18 and the result will be the number of pounds of pure ground white lead required to give three coats.

HOW TO KILL GREASE SPOTS BEFORE PAINTING.

Wash over smoky or greasy parts with saltpetre, or very thin lime whitewash. If soapsuds are used, they must be washed off thoroughly, as they prevent the paint from drying hard.

SHINGLES REQUIRED IN A ROOF.

To the square foot it takes 9 if exposed 4 inches; 8 if exposed $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ if exposed 5 inches to the weather.

Find the number of shingles required to cover a roof 38 ft. long, and the rafters on each side 14 ft. Shingles exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

$28 \times 38 = 1064$ (sq. ft.) $\times 8 = 8512$ shingles. Ans.

To find the length of rafters, giving the roof one-third pitch; take three-fifths of the width of the building. If the building is 30 ft. wide, they must be 18 ft. long, exclusive of projection.

The following very useful and practical calculations will be found handy, as guides to the builder, in making up his figures when he is called upon to estimate for all portions of a job, many of which are not entirely in his own particular line:

MASON WORK—BRICK.

One and one-eighth barrels lime and five-eighths yards sand will lay 1,000 brick.

One man with one and one-fourth tenders will lay 1,800 to 2,000 brick per day.

ESTIMATES OF MATERIALS.

Three and one-half bbls. of lime will do 100 sq. yds. plastering, two coats.

Two bbls. of lime will do 100 sq. yds. plastering, one coat.

One and one-half bushels of hair will do 100 sq. yds. plastering.

One and one-quarter yds. good sand will do 100 sq. yds. plastering.

One-third bbl. of plaster (stucco) will hard-finish 10 sq. yds. of plastering.

One bbl. of lime will lay 1,000 bricks. (It takes good lime to do it.)

Two bbls. of lime will lay one cord of rubble stone.

One-half bbl. of lime will lay one perch rubble stone. (Estimating one-fourth cord to perch.)

One thousand laths will cover 70 yds. of surface, and 11 lbs. of lath nails will nail them on; 8 bushels of good lime, 16 bushels of sand and 1 bushel of hair will make enough good mortar to plaster 100 sq. yds.

To every bbl. of lime estimate about five-eighth yds. of good sand for plastering and brick work.

A cord of stone, 3 bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand, will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.

Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; 16 bricks in a course will make a flue 4 in. wide and 12 in. long, and 8 bricks in a course will make a flue 8 in. wide and 16 in. long.

Cement 1 bu. and sand 2 bu. will cover $3\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yds. 1 inch thick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yds. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ sq. yds. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; 1 bu. cement and 1 of sand will cover $2\frac{1}{4}$ sq. yds. 1 in. thick, 3 sq. yds. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yds. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching.

NUMBER OF NAILS REQUIRED IN CARPENTER WORK.

To case and hang one door, 1 lb.

To case and hang one window, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Base, 100 lineal feet, 1 lb.

To put on rafters, joist, etc., 3 lbs. to 1,000 feet.

To put up studding, same.

To lay a 6-inch pine floor, 15 lbs. to 1,000 feet.

RUBBLE.

One and one-quarter barrels lime and one yard of sand will lay 100 feet of stone.

One man will lay 150 feet of stone per day with one tender.

United States Postal Regulations.

First Class Mail Matter—Letters—This class includes letters, and anything which the postmaster cannot ascertain the contents without destroying the wrapper, or anything unsealed which may be wholly or partly in writing—except manuscript for publication accompanied by proof sheets. Postage, two cents each ounce or for each fraction above an ounce. On local or drop letters, at free delivery offices, two cents. At offices where no free delivery by carriers, one cent. Registration fee 8c in addition to regular postage.

Second Class—Regular Publications—This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication or news agency. Postage, one cent a pound or fraction thereof.

Third Class—Miscellaneous Printed Matter—Transient newspapers and periodicals, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Mailable matter of third class includes printed books, circulars or other matter wholly in print (not of the second class), proof sheets and manuscript accompanying the same and postage shall be paid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof, and shall fully be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to said matter.

All packages of matter of the third class must be so wrapped or enveloped that their contents may be readily and thoroughly examined by the postmasters without destroying the wrappers.

Fourth Class—Merchandise, Samples, etc.—Mailable matter of the fourth class includes all matter not embraced in the first, second or third classes, which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mailbag, or harm the person of anyone engaged in the postal service.

All matter of the fourth class is subject to a postal charge at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof, to be paid by stamps affixed.

Postal Cards—Postal cards are sold at a fixed rate at one cent (and two cents for foreign) each, in any quantity. Unclaimed postal cards are never returned to the writer. Anything pasted on or attached to a postal card subjects it to letter postage.

Money Orders—Orders not over \$10, 8c; \$10 to \$15, 10c; \$15 to \$30, 15c; \$30 to \$40, 20; \$40 to \$50, 25c; \$50 to \$60, 30c; \$60 to \$70, 35c; \$70 to \$80, 40c; \$80 to \$100, 45c.

Foreign Postage—Canada—Letters, 2c; and 5c on all letters to all countries belonging to the "Universal Postal Union."

Legal Tender Money.

By the statutes of the United States the following monies are legal tender: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; silver coins of a less denomination than a dollar, in sums not exceeding \$10, with the same exception. United States notes of various kinds are legal tender except for import duties and interest on the public debt, and (unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract) notes issued on silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, are also legal tender. The minor coins are legal tender to the amount of 25 cents. National bank currency is legal tender between the government and the people, and is exchangeable for legal tender in quantities, but it is not legal tender between individuals. The trade dollar and foreign coins are not legal tender.

To Finish White Pine, Etc.

There is a way to finish white pine that some think deserves to have a much more extensive use. After the wood finish is put up ready for the painter he takes his charcoal stove and goes over the entire work in the same manner as if he were burning off an old coat of paint. In places the wood becomes more or less charred, while in other places the color is merely deepened. Hence considerable judgment must be used in order to get a good effect, and care taken not to put the stove too near the woodwork, in which case it would be actually burned. The whole work is then finished in the usual hard woodwork, either with one or two coats of filler and varnished afterward, or in shellac, as may be preferred. This same finish may be very effectively used where old woodwork has been cleaned down, and it is not considered desirable to repaint in flat colors. We have seen a number of rooms which have been finished in this manner, and the effect has uniformly been exceedingly artistic. The same method of finishing wood is also quite effective when applied to oak or yellow pine.

Melting Metals.

The following table compares the melting points of different metals; that of aluminium is an assumed mean for the ordinary commercial metal; the melting points of the better qualities of aluminium will be found to be lower than 1,500 degs. Fahr.:

Aluminium, about 1,500 degs. Fahr.

Antimony, about 810 degs. Fahr.

Zinc, about 736 degs. Fahr.

Iron, about 2,786 degs. Fahr.

Tin, about 442 degs. Fahr.

Copper, about 1,950 degs. Fahr.

Bismuth, about 495 degs. Fahr.

Silver, about 1,873 degs. Fahr.

Lead, about 612 degs. Fahr.

Gold, about 2,100 degs. Fahr.

Platinum, about 3,080 degs. Fahr.

The melting points of metals like iron, steel, copper, silver, etc., can be very materially reduced by alloying them with a small percentage of aluminium.

Things That Never Will be Settled.

“Engineer” says that among things that never will be settled are the following:

Whether a long screw driver is better than a short one of the same family.

Whether water wheels run faster at night than they do in the day-time.

The best way to harden steel.

Which side of the belt should run next to the pulley.

The proper speed of the line shafts.

The right way to lace belts.

Whether compression is economical or the reverse.

The principle of the steam injector.

Sizes of Boxes for Different Measures.

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 28 inches deep will contain a barrel, or three bushels.

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 14 inches deep will contain half a barrel.

A box 16 inches square and 8 2-5 inches deep, will contain 1 bushel.

A box 16 inches by 8 2-5 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8 2-5 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square and 4 4-5 inches deep will contain half a gallon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep, will contain one quart.

A box 4 feet long, 3 feet 5 inches wide, and 2 feet 8 inches deep, will contain a ton of coal.

Foreigners in the United States.**1890 CENSUS.**

The following are the total number of foreign-born inhabitants in the United States, according to nationality: From Germany, 2,784,894; Ireland, 1,871,509; British America, including Newfoundland, 980,938; England, 909,092; Sweden, 478,041; Norway, 322,665; Scotland, 242,231; Russia, 182,644; Italy, 182,580; Poland, 147,440; Denmark, 132,543; Austria, 123,271; Bohemia, 118,106; France, 113,174; China, 106,688; Switzerland, 104,069; Wales, 103,079; Hungary, 62,435; Belgium and Luxembourg, 25,521; Cuba and West Indies, 23,256; Portugal, 15,996; Central and South America, 6,198; Spain, 6,185; India, including Asia, not specified, 4,403; Japan, 2,292; Greece, 1,887; Netherlands, 81,828 Mexico, 77,853; all others, 41,729. **Total foreign-born, 9,249,547.**

Strength of Various Substances.

With fifty-four inches between supports, a rod of cast iron, one inch square, will break under a load of 550 pounds.

A cube of cast iron, one inch each way, will be crushed under a pressure of 90 tons.

A bar of cast iron, one inch square, will break under a tensile strain of $9\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

These figures show the capacity of best material. Very inferior iron would probably have not over one-half the above resisting power.

The actual cohesive force of different substances is as below. The size of the rod tested being in each case one inch square, and the number of pounds show the actual breaking strain :

	Lbs.
Hard Steel-----	150,000
Soft Steel-----	120,000
Best Swedish Iron-----	84,000
Ordinary Bar Iron-----	70,000
Silver-----	41,000
Copper-----	35,000
Gold-----	22,000
Whalebone-----	7,500
Bone-----	5,750
Tin-----	5,500
Zinc-----	2,600
Locust Wood-----	20,000
Cast Iron-----	19,000
Oak Wood-----	17,000
Ivory-----	16,000
Elm Wood-----	13,000
Ash Wood-----	12,000
Horn-----	8,750
Pitch Pine Wood-----	7,500
Poplar Wood-----	5,500
Cedar Wood-----	4,800
Lead-----	860

Rocks of the Earth.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed-rock of the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united thicknesses of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all the other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived. It is true that it does not contain lime, while limestones do contain that substance, but it furnishes the foundation for animal growth, and animal growth brings lime into existence. It is claimed by scientists that all the lime in the world has, at some time, no doubt, been a portion of many different animals, and possibly of human beings also.

Coating Blackboards.

Liquid slating for coating blackboards can be purchased ready for use, but when it is not easily to be had the following formula for preparing it may be relied upon, as it is that which is followed by one of the manufacturers of liquid slating.

Dissolve one pound of shellac in one gallon spirits wine, ninety-five per cent.; when dissolved, add one-half pound best ivory black, five ounces best flour emory, and one-half pound ultramarine blue. Mix and put in stoppered bottle. Shake well before using. Being very volatile, it will be best to pour out into a cup only enough for immediate use. Use a soft, broad brush, and apply rapidly and evenly. One coat is usually sufficient on old blackboards.

The Origin of Horseshoes.

The earliest form of a horseshoe was a leather boot worn by heavy warhorses. The ordinary warhorses of the Greeks, Romans and Persians went unshod though methods of hardening the hoofs were occasionally resorted to. The very earliest record of metal horseshoes is found in a manuscript of Pope Leo VI, who died in 911 A. D., but it is known that they were used at a much earlier date, as real metal shoes of that character have been found in tombs known to date back to the sixth century. The oldest Oriental forms of horseshoes were circular in shape and fastened with flanges, which clamped the side of the hoof.

Fireproof Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.

A very convenient form is by building 4-inch brick arches between beams, spaced not over 5 feet apart and tied together with $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch rods, at intervals of 4 to 6 feet apart, so as to take the thrust of the arches off the walls. The top is leveled off with concrete allowing space for wooden strips, to which the floor is nailed. Iron of suitable form may also be laid on the lower flange of beams if preferred.

The weight of a fire-proof floor, consisting of 4-inch brick arches between beams, with concrete filling above the arches and flooring, will generally average about 70 pounds to the square foot, exclusive of the weight of the beams, to which may be added for additional load:

Of boarded, add 3 lbs. per square foot.

For lath and plaster ceiling, 10 lbs. per square foot.

Assume for—

Floors of dwellings, 60 lbs. per square foot.

Churches, theatres and ball rooms, 125 lbs. per square foot.

Warehouses, 250 lbs. per square foot.

The weight of slating laid per square foot of surface covered, will of course, depend on the size used. The weight of 10x18, 3-16 thick slate, for example, per square foot of roof would be 5.86 lbs.

Notable Bridges of the World.

Sublician bridge, at Rome; oldest wooden bridge; seventh century. Twice rebuilt, but ruins only remain.

The bridge at Burton, over the Trent; once the longest bridge in England; 1,545 feet.

The old London bridge was the first stone bridge. Commenced in 1776, completed in 1209.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity, Florence, built in 1569; marble; 322 feet long.

Rush street bridge, Chicago, Ill., 1884, cost \$132,000; the largest general traffic drawbridge in the world. Will accommodate four teams abreast, and its foot passages are seven feet wide in the clear. Swung by steam power and lighted by electric light.

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners passed to execution, was built in 1589.

The Rialto, at Venice, a single marble arch, built from the designs of Michael Angelo, 98½ feet long; completed 1591.

Coalbrookdale bridge, England, was the first cast-iron bridge. Built over the Severn in 1779.

New London bridge, granite, from designs by L. Rennie. Commenced in 1824; completed in about seven years; cost \$7,291,000.

The Britannia bridge, over the Menai Strait, Wales, 103 feet above high water. Wrought iron, 1,511 feet long; finished in 1850; cost \$3,008,000.

The Niagara suspension bridge was built by Roebling in 1852-55. Cost \$400,000; 245 feet above water; 1,268 feet long; estimate 1,200 tons.

Havre de Grace, over the Susquehanna, 3,271 feet long.

Brooklyn bridge was commenced under the direction of J. Roebling in 1870, and completed in about thirteen years; 3,475 feet long, 135 feet high; cost \$15,000,000.

The Canti-lever bridge, 1884, over the Niagara; steel; length 910 feet; total weight 3,000 tons; cost was \$222,000.

Cincinnati, over Ohio river (suspension), 2,220 feet long.

Trajans, over Danube river (stone), 4,770 feet long.

Victoria, Montreal (tubular), 9,144 feet long.

Louisville, over Ohio river (truss), 5,218 feet long.

Resisting Power of Liquid Glue.

Liquid glue possesses great resisting power. It is particularly recommended for joining wood to metals, and is prepared, according to Heesz, as follows: Clear gelatine, 100 parts; cabinet makers' glue, 100 parts; alcohol, 25 parts; alum, 2 parts; the whole mixed with 200 parts of 20 per cent. acetic acid, and heated on a water-bath for six hours. An ordinary liquid glue, also well adapted for wood and iron, is made by boiling together for several hours 100 parts glue, 260 parts water and 16 parts of nitric acid.

Durability of a Horse.

A horse will travel 400 yards in $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes at a walk, 400 yards in 2 minutes at a trot, and 400 yards in 1 minute at a gallop. The usual work of a horse is taken at 22,590 lbs., raised 1 foot per minute for 8 hours per day. A horse will carry 250 lbs. 25 miles per day for 8 hours. An average draught horse will draw 1,600 lbs. 23 miles per day on a level road, weight of wagon included. The average weight of a horse is 1,000 lbs.; his strength is equal to that of five men. In a horse-mill moving at 3 feet per second, track 25 feet in diameter, he exerts with the machine the power of $4\frac{1}{2}$ horses. The greatest amount a horse can pull in a horizontal line is 900 lbs.; but he can only do this momentarily; in continued exertion, probably half of this is the limit. He attains his growth at 5 years, will live 25, and average 16 years. A horse will live 25 days on water, without solid food, 17 days without eating or drinking, but only 5 days on solid food without drinking.

A cart drawn by horses over an ordinary road will travel 1.1 miles per hour of trip. A 4-horse team will haul from 25 to 36 cubic feet of limestone at each load. The time expended in loading, unloading, etc., including delays, averages 35 minutes per trip. The cost of loading and unloading a cart, using a horse-cram at the quarry, and unloading by hand, when labor is \$1.25 per day, and a horse 75 cents, is 25 cents per perch, equals 24.75 cubic feet. The work done by an animal is greatest when the velocity with which he moves is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the greatest with which he can move when not impeded, and the force then exerted, 4-5 of the utmost force the animal can exert at a dead pull.

Where Colors Come From.

The cochineal insects furnish a great many of the very fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmines, the crimson, scarlet, carmine and purple lakes.

The cuttle fish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked.

Indian yellow comes from the camel.

Ivory chips produce the ivory black and bone black.

The exquisite Prussian blue is made by fusing horses hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally.

Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums.

Blue black comes from the charcoal of the vine stalk.

Lamp black is soot from certain resinous substances.

Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan.

The yellow sap of a tree in Siam produces gamboge; the natives catch the sap in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth found near Umbria and burned.

India ink is made from burned camphor. The chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture.

Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree which grows in the Grecian archipelago.

Bistre is the soot of wood ashes.

Very little real ultramarine is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapis-lazuli, and commands a fabulous price.

Chinese whise is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury, and native vermilion is from the quicksilver ore called cinnabar.

Tempering Tools.

The following is said to be the Swiss method of hardening cast steel for cutting tools: Mix in a suitable vessel four parts of pulverized resin and two parts of train oil; stir well in this one part hot tallow. Into this mixture the article to be hardened is plunged at a low red heat and held there until thoroughly cooled. Without cleaning off, the piece is again put into the fire and suitably tempered in the ordinary way. An examination of steel thus hardened indicates that the hardening is deeper and more uniformly distributed than is commonly the case, and that the steel is less brittle. Articles thus hardened have excellent and durable cutting qualities.

Capacity of Cisterns.

FOR EACH TEN INCHES IN DEPTH.	GALLONS.
Twenty-five feet in diameter holds-----	3059
Twenty feet in diameter holds-----	1958
Fifteen feet in diameter holds-----	1101
Fourteen feet in diameter holds-----	959
Thirteen feet in diameter holds-----	827
Twelve feet in diameter holds-----	705
Eleven feet in diameter holds-----	592
Ten feet in diameter holds-----	489
Nine feet in diameter holds-----	396
Eight feet in diameter holds-----	313
Seven feet in diameter holds-----	239
Six and one-half feet in diameter holds-----	206
Six feet in diameter holds-----	176
Five feet in diameter holds-----	122
Four and one-half feet in diameter holds-----	99
Four feet in diameter holds-----	78
Three feet in diameter holds-----	44
Two and one-half feet in diameter holds-----	30
Two feet in diameter holds-----	19

Permanent Loads on Bridges.

For rough calculations the weight of the bridge itself may be assumed to be (in wrought iron bridges):

For 30 ft. spans, single line-----	560 lbs. per ft. run.
“ 60 “ “-----	672 “ “
“ 100 “ “-----	1008 “ “
“ 150 “ “-----	1344 “ “
“ 200 “ “-----	1680 “ “

Dense crowds average 120 lbs. per square foot.

For flooring 168 to 224 lbs. per square foot, exclusive of the weight of the flooring, is generally allowed.

In storehouses, from 224 to 450 lbs. per sq. ft.

Notes on Beams.

Bearings—The pressure on a brick wall should not exceed eight tons per square foot; hence when beams are used for floor joists their bearing on the wall should be so proportioned as not to exceed the above limit. This is regulated by the use of a loose plate of cast or wrought iron. The depth which the beams extend into the walls, however, should in no case be less than eight inches.

Anchors—The ends of girders should be firmly anchored into walls, or have check angles riveted to ends of same and bricked in to prevent walls from spreading out in case of fire.

Double Girders—Where walls are not wide enough to permit setting enough beams side by side to carry the required weight, they may be placed squarely on top of each other.

Lintels—In estimating lead to be carried by lintels over window, door, and other openings, it should be remembered that only that part of the brickwork above it has to be supported, which would fall down in case of rupture of beam. In case of failure of beam only that part of the wall above would fall down, which would form an angle of about 30 degrees with the vertical, called the angle of repose. For simplicity of figuring, however, and in order to be perfectly safe, the section of the wall between vertical lines is frequently taken. Each cubic foot of brickwork weighs 112 pounds.

How to Split a Grindstone.

When a stone is new and four feet in diameter, ten inches is none too thick, but when that stone wears down to twenty-four inches it should be split. It is too clumsy, but will make two nice stones if carefully split. To do this turn a deep groove in the stone before it is removed from its hanging. The groove should be three inches deep and three-fourths of an inch wide outside, tapering to as narrow a line as possible to be made at the bottom. This groove done, the shaft and collars removed, the groove is driven full of dry pine wedges. Put them in carefully, all equally tight. Throw the stone into water, let it lie over night and it will split nicely.

Estimating Measures.

A pint of water weighs nearly one pound, and is equal to about 27 cubic inches, or a square box 3 inches long, 3 inches wide and 3 inches deep.

A quart of water weighs nearly two pounds, and is equal to a square box of about 4x4 inches and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

A gallon of water weighs from 8 to 10 pounds, according to the size of the gallon, and is equal to a box 6x6 inches square, and 6, 7, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

A peck is equal to a box 8x8 inches square and 8 inches deep.

A bushel almost fills a box 12x12 inches square and 24 inches deep, or 2 cubic feet.

A cubic foot of water weighs nearly 64 pounds (more correctly $62\frac{1}{4}$ pounds), and contains from 7 to 8 gallons, according to the kind of gallons used.

A barrel of water almost fills a box 2x2 feet square and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep, or 6 cubic feet.

Petroleum barrels contain 40 gallons, or nearly 5 cubic feet.

Six Literary Printers.

Walt Whitman began as a compositor.

David R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) was at one time a type-setter,

Joaquin Miller says he got his first idea of writing while setting type in California, at 16 years of age.

Bret Harte began setting type at Eurêka, Cal., and afterward pursued the same business in San Francisco.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) got his start by setting type, and thinks that the time spent at it has proved of great advantage to him.

One of the last men you would suppose to have been in a way educated at the case is William D. Howells, and yet he had very little formal instruction.

